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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th Oct.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5187	C Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4 99	C. T. enny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ruscevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	10th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,768	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the —, S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,009	13th Oct., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1898.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 15th October, 1898.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

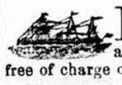
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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
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SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1988.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 20th Oct.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Riquier	

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Delicately perfumed.
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Un Porteur de Depeches—by A. de Neuville, 41 by 31 inches	45	0
Charge de Dragons A Gravelotte—by A de Neuville, 43 by 34 inches	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes—by A de Neuville, 31 by 41 inches	45	0
Le Cimetiers de Saint Privat—by A. de Neuville, 40 by 31 inches	45	0
The Thin Red Line (93rd Highlanders, Balaclava)—by R. Gibb, 45 by 32 inches	50	0
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Alma. Storming the Great Redoubt. By R. Caton Woodville, size 42 by 32 inches	45	0
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Quatre Bras. Companion picture to above by same Painter and Engravers	40	0
Cheik Arabe en voyage By Ad. Schreyer, size 46 by 34 inches	62	8
Avant-Poste Arabe. By the same author, size 46 by 34 inches	62	8
Prisonnier. By Aime Morot. size 43 by 23 inches	62	8
Le Deserteur. By A de Neuville, size 41 by 32 inches	50	0
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SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CANDLES CARRIAGE of Indian Manufacture to the Commissariat Department, Madras Command for the year 1899-1900 for signalling purposes and for Magazine lamps, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras up to 12 noon on the 4th November 1898.

2. For further particulars and Tender forms, apply to the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 3rd November 1898.

G. M. THOMAS CAPTAIN A. C. G.
For Commissariat Storekeeper General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office Madras 6th October 1898.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT,

SUIT NO. 364 OF 1897.

LA SOCIETE GENERAL MERCANTILE A Joint Stock Company ......Plaintiffs

vs.

KESSOWJI CULLIANJI and another......Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the right, title, and interest of the Defendant KESSOWJI CULLIANJI in the Immoveable property described in the Sheriff's Proclamation dated 5th September 1898, and published in the "Bombay Vaibhav" "Bombay Gazette," and "Bombay Samachar" of the 6th and 7th instant respectively will be proceeded with on the premises at Umarkhady, Road Cross Lane on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of October 1898 at 3-30 o'clock P.M.

For particulars vide the said Proclamation.—Dated this 8th day of October 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAIGIE LYNCH and OWEN.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1898, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1897.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To confirm the re-appointment of Mr. Cawasjee Jehangheer made by the Directors.

4.—To sanction declaration of a Dividend.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23th September, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 11th October, 1898, both days inclusive

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, Notice is hereby given that the LIST of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL as VOTERS of WARDS, Justices and Fellows respectively has been published as required by Sub-section 6 of the aforesaid Section, and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office, copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of As. 6 per copy between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any person whose name has been omitted, and who claims to have his name inserted in the said List, or who, (his own name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the Ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more Wards in the List in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the List as the Representative of an undivided family, Association or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner, on or before the first day of November, 1898, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

W. L. HARVEY,
Acting Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th October, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows ;—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

RS. 40.—GENT'S EVENING DRESS JACKET, Silk Roll Collar and Linings. Grand Value. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

NEW STOCK of Mancure Sets—Nail Scissors, Tweezers, Nail Nippers, Files, Polishers, &c., on view at THOMSON & TAYLOR'S, 35, Esplanade Road.

COIN COLLECTORS.—Advertiser has a nice series of old SCOTTISH and IRISH SILVER and COPPER COINS to disperse. Details from "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay. SPECIAL SPEED CLASS for 3 months from 1st September next for intending candidates for the Examination to be held in December Rs. 20 for the whole term. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE Bombay. The III Speed Examination at rates varying from 60 to 150 words a minute will be held in December next by the Committee appointed by ISAAC PITMAN and SONS London. Applications received by the PRINCIPAL up to the 15th November only.

N. R. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans. 12 and Souchong ans. 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS ! all new Novelties in Presentation goods to suit every purse at cheapest prices, SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort,

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—" Mrs. Fannin has much pleasure in saying that, should the think of going to the Hills, there is no hotel she would rather go to than the Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar,

MATHERAN.—PINTO LODGE and STEARNS HOUSE, TO BE LET, near Gymkhana' well furnished and commanding excellent view. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

BOILERMAKER ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED. Permanent post for a good man. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Engineers, Byculla.

RECEIVED American Cottage Pianos, Harmoniums, with one roll, and each roll of 10 Tunes, Rs. 650, extra Rs. 120, each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Native DRAFTSMAN, of good experience for an Engineering Establishment one havin a good knowledge of Mill and other works will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to "No. 55," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's, Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO LET a BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as Candy Villa, with Out-houses and Stable, at Mahableshwar. Apply to OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Officia Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas . To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE...... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

NOTICES.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent, per Annum is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1898, and is payable on and after the 17th day of October, 1898, at the Registered Office, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on the 1st day of October, 1898, on production of share certificate.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 16th October, 1898, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and CO., LD.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 357 OF 1897.

RANCHHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the Malabar Hill, without the Fort.. ......Plaintiff

VERSUS

The BELGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company Registered in Bombay, under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and having its Registered Office at No. 91, Meadows Street, within, the Fort, and RAGHUNATH MUKUND of Bandora, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette......Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1898, the following immoveable property together with the moveable property specified below, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties namely :—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, Mill Buildings, Sheds, Office Rooms, and other erections and tanks thereon situate at Belgaum, near the Railway Station, in the Registration District of Belgaum, bearing Survey No. 226, containing by admeasurement one acre and two goontas, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by a water course, on or towards the South by the properties of Gore Khan Khatal and Annacharis fields, on or towards the East by the property of Venkata Patell, and on or towards the West by the property of the said Gore Khan Khatal, which said land was formerly vacant and is now in the occupation of the said Company.

SECONDLY.—One complete plant for turning two and half tons of ice during twenty-four hours including shafting pulleys, pumps, refrigerators, ice box, etc.

2. One four H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine.
3. One Vertical Tubuler ten H. P. Steel Boiler.
4. Thirteen Oil Mills of Chichgar Patent and one English Oil Mill.
5. One thirty H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine by Ruston and Proctor.
6. One forty H. P. Tubuler Boiler by Babcock and Wilcock.
7. Ten large W. I. Tanks for strong Water and Oil.
8. One Oil Pump.
9. One Water Pump and such other accessory Machinery Tools and Plants in connection with the Manufacture of Ice and Oil as may be lying on the aforesaid premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM and KOLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of September, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act XII of 1895

and

In the matter of the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

DAVID EBENEZER GOSTLING of Dalal Street, Bombay, Civil Engineer and Architect, ALLAN FREDERICK TURNER of Hummum Street, Bombay, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court and Coroner of Bombay, FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI of Apollo Street, Bombay, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, HENRY JEFFREY MILES, Deputy Sheriff of this Hon'ble Court, JOHN REED of Apollo Street, Bombay Branch, Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, and HENRY ALFRED HANDLEY PAYNE of Esplanade Road, Bombay, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, the Directors of the abovenamed Company......Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act XII of 1895 by the Directors of the above Society for an order confirming a Special Resolution passed by the said Society amending the Memorandum of Association of the said Society as follows :—"That in clause III of the Memorandum of Association of the Society the words "and to make advances from the funds of the Society to such of the Policy-holders as may from time to time desire accommodation" be added after the words "of the above object." "

All persons having any cause to show why the said Special Resolution should not be confirmed are hereby required to attend at the Chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY, at the High Court House at 10-45 A M., on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, 1898, when in default of cause being so shown the said Special Resolution will be duly confirmed.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1898.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

D. B. BINNING,
The 5th day of October, 1898.

Messrs. ALLAN F. TURNER,
Petitioner's Attorney.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

THE following MILLING MACHINES are of the make of Messrs. Thos. Robinson and Son, Ld., of Rochdale. They are in first-class working order and are being replaced with Machines by the same makers but of larger capacity :—

12 Sets of Double Horizontal Roller Mills 24in. by 9in. dia,
4 Centrifugal Dressing Machines 2 sheets by 36in. dia,
3 Horizontal Bran Dusting Machines.
2 Gravity Purifiers.
1 Horizontal Eureka Brush Machine,
1 Vertical Eureka Scouring Machine,
1 Double Power Fan.
1 Horizontal Washing Whizzer,

Any person or persons wishing to purchase the whole or any of the above Machines are requested to apply for prices and particulars to

THE PROPRIETORS
of the
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS,
Chikalwady,
Tardeo.

Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture. FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000

RESERVE FUND ......£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

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SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA......	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000

RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,114,625

PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST ...... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE :

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life......... £ 9,575,342

TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 .... „ 10,236,133

TOTAL CLAIMS Paid......... „ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE : Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 17, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old shop of Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co. Medows Street, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures, table ornaments, a large collection of beautiful chandeliers of 6 to 8 lights, hanging and table kerosine lamps, hanging globe lamps of different colours, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Litmar and others, one first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Watts in very good order, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Barrister at law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near G. I. P. Railway, Dadur Station the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Litmar and others, one first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Watts in very good order, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of J. H. ROLLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 Ebonzied Cottage piano by Rose & Co. in excellent order.

The property of a gentleman consisting of sofas and chairs lined leather, marble top table and teapoys, clothes press, reclining and half back sofas, mirror door almirah, hat and book-stand, writing, dressing and washhand tables, medical-books, etc.

1 gold watch by John Jones, 1 Gold watch by McCabe 1 gold minute repeator chronograph watch.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Venus—
541-B. K. & Co. 228—1 cask lamps.
229—1 case glassware.
230—1 „ hardware.
231—1 „ stationery.
1831—2 „ enamelware
551-B. K. & Co. 4-5—2 cases drappery.
40—1 case stationery.

On account of the concerned—
1 Case 4 wheels and rubber tyres.

AT 2 P.M.

1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 high wheel dog-cart.
1 flyaway and one Claremont and 1 Rambler pneumatic bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co. valuable rich open carved blackwood household furniture suitable for presents at home such as conversation couches, easy and small chairs, chiffoniers, round and square te-poys, wall brackets, pier and round tables, card and revolving tables, score stands, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF MUSICAL BOXES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the following, consisting of fancy glass, table ornaments, centre pieces, jewel and scent boxes, albums photo frames, lady's hand bags, companion hand-bags, dressed dolls, mechanical toys, concertinas, accordions, violins, a few new musical boxes, 2 folding harmoniums, etc

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 SHARES OF THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

Under instructions from the vendors, Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdass Keesowjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, in suitable lots 200 shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Fakirchand Premchund Roychund and other 200 shares of the same company at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 11th instant at 3 p.m. and the following days.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and for further particulars apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the vendors at 67, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON DELISLE ROAD BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee Bhunsali Govindjee Rawjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayen Dhondi's Newasker in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 8th day of September 1897 and subject to a charge of Rupees three thousand and interest due under a deed of firstmortgage, dated the 13th day of June 1894 and Deeds of further charge, dated respectively the 2nd day of July 1894 and 17th day of April 1895 executed by the said mortgagor in favor of Narayen Rawjee Khirsagar.

All that piece of Fazandari leasehold ground belonging to Sha Girdhur Jadowjee, together with the messuages or two dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at DeLisle Road (out) in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under E ward Nos. 7217 and 7218, and street No. 130 to 131, containing by admeasurement 355 and three fourths square yards or thereabouts, being a part of the ground registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue for foras free hold property, under old No. 93, 93, 93, 93, New No 13598, and new survey No 3600 and bounded on the east by DeLisle Road aforesaid, on the west by a passage and beyond that by the house of Mahadew Mahalary, on the north by a public passage, and beyond that by the houses respectively belonging to Narayen Sadirujee and Marar Narayenjee and on the south by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the houses respectively belonging to Daondiba Crushnajee Ganoo Mahadewjee Tookaram Khanoojee and Narrayen Kannoojee

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On THURSDAY the 13th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

The remaining machinery consisting of Root's patent safety boiler, gas engine two horse power, bell dredgers, lift and force pumps, contractor's pumps, ship's pump, sample baling press, bullock and hand gears, pulsometers, screw jacks, steam gauges, flour mills, rail jacks, governor, rice-husking machine, sugarcane mill, trolly, waggons and loose wheels, large size corrugated and tiled roof, godowns, &c.

The machines are on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co—

Ex s. s. Nizam.

100 bales each about 1000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches 14 oz., Hasting Mill, July shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road station, (opposite the level Crossing Gate), the valuable and neat teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, handsome cottage piano by Rose & Co., folding harmonium by Ramchander, American six stops organ, handsome strong-built brougham, dog-cart in good order, victoria little used, grey Arab horse, 14-3¼ years old, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. M. Fakira Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

This day MONDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public auction at their Rooms, the following bales of yarn, on account and at the risk of Mr. Balkison Oodechund and by order of the Star of India Mills, Limited :—

46 bales No. 10s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs. each bale.

75 bales No. 6s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs each bale.

25 bales No. 8s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs. each bale.

17 bales No. 8½s Mule yarn Red Elephant Ticket Flower Tie, 400 lbs. each bale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 38 BALES GREY LONGCLOTH.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Thaker Pudumsy Hari—

38 bales G longcloth.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October 1898.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE
India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.
NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.
Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.
Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.
Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.
Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.
For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,660,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital..........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. C.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
550 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Ballham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,125
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 . ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	216xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 60	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2. 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	330xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	115
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6, 00	000	1,000	dvdR023	425
Soundy & Co.	1 00	100	5		70
Treacher & Co.	1 00	500	0		1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	00	100			140
Telephone Co.	2 200	251		dvdRs1½	26½

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	450	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	440
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	387 1-2
Munnar M.	000	250	a..	15	230
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	580
New Indian	00	125	125	dvd 16¼	165
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	12,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		dvd 65	1,090

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	365
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 195	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	505
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,790
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	585
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	465
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	395
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	475
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	600	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,420
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	810
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	565
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	190
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8.0xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	205
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,205
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	92
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	130
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,060
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1000
Saaraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	372
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	400
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	800	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Watla Mills	1,000	700	1,000	...	...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 7-53m., 8-18a. Low water 0-40m., 2-13a.
Gymkhana Sporting and Athletic Meeting.
Berar Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Art Society, Elphinstone College, 5-30.
Tivoli Theatre, performance by the Amateur Dramatic Club, King's Shropshire L. I., 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.—The Special Jurors empanelled in the case of Clive Durant are not required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning. Further notice will be given in this paper when the Special Jurors in question will be required to attend at the High Court.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 1 P. M. to-day. Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s s Gisela will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 P. M. to-day.

DURANT WITH THE PLAGUE!—On Saturday morning an unfounded report was widely circulated that Durant was believed to be suffering from the plague and was under treatment at the European General Hospital. He had an eruption in the armpit to which he had been applying ointment, and this circumstance probably led to an erroneous impression at first.

WANDERERS' WELCOME LODGE No. 89.—The Lodge will celebrate its tenth anniversary by holding an open session at Temperance Hall, Colaba, on Tuesday the 11th, at 8 o'clock. The officers and members cordially invite the general public, and all sister Lodges. A good programme, good refreshments and a warm welcome is promised to all who will attend.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Nawajbai, wife of Mr. Hormuzsha Sorabji Merchant, who died at Abu Road on the 5th inst., her father, Mr. Motabhoy Bhikajee Contractor, contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the building of a fire-temple in the deceased's name for the use of Zoroastrian residents at Mount Abu.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT QUEEN'S ROAD.—Friday morning Mr. B. Mancherjee was being driven in his carriage, along the Queen's Road, when the horse took fright and bolted and fell into the gutter at the corner of the Churney Road, throwing the coachman Rama Manick to the ground, fracturing his left arm near the wrist. The owner of the carriage was also thrown out of the victoria and sustained a slight injury to the forehead. The horse escaped unhurt, but the carriage was considerably damaged.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Narayan Bhiccoo, a goldsmith, was charged by Inspector Jolliffe with embezzling and misappropriating silver valued at Rs. 124, belonging to Goverdhan Hakam, another goldsmith. The silver was given to the accused to be converted into ornaments, but instead of doing that he pledged it with a Marwari. The police found on inquiry that the accused had misappropriated some more property belonging to two other complainants. The accused was convicted and sentenced on each of the three charges to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE HON. MR. JAVERILAL UMIASHUKER YAJNIK.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, who died about a year ago, was held on Saturday at Madhav Buag, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, to adopt steps to perpetuate his memory. On the motion of Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas Madhavdas, it was resolved to start a fund for the purpose; and a representative committee was appointed to collect subscriptions with Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vithaldas Damodar Thackerey, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Chimaulal H. Setalwad, and Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee as honorary secretaries. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THEFT OF KNIVES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bala Luxmon, a peon in the firm of Messrs. Jager and Company, was charged by Inspector Jolliffe, with theft of 84 dozen knives and 3 woolen shawls, of the value of Rs. 250, belonging to the Company. It appeared from the evidence that a stock had been taken of the goods of the company on the 6th instant, when the knives and the shawls were found to be missing. On the matter being reported to the police, the accused, who used to open the office and godown, was arrested on suspicion. Most of the stolen articles were recovered from him, and a part from a hawker. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Tookaram Luximon, a labourer, aged thirty years, residing with his uncle at Khetwady 7th Lane. On the 5th instant deceased and two other labourers were engaged in removing bags of cotton seeds from a godown belonging to one Khimjee Runchordas in Broach Street. About 4 p.m. Tookaram was removing a bag from a stock, when three other bags gave way and fell on him fracturing his head and causing several other injuries to his body. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state, where he died on Friday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHARGE AGAINST A YOUNG WIDOW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Constable Brewin charged Bhimi, an old woman, with intentionally concealing the birth of a child by secretly disposing of it, and Maini, a young widow aged 20, who gave birth to the child, with abetting in the offence. It appeared from the inquiries made by the police that on receiving certain information, Constable Brewin went on Friday night to a house at 1st Koliwada Lane, Colaba, on the groundfloor of which the accused resided. He got the body dug out from the floor in the presence of a punch. It was that of a girl and in a horrible state of decomposition. It was sent to the Police Surgeon for examination, and by his order it was buried. The accused were remanded.

PICK POCKET IN A WEDDING PROCESSION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Mohidin Cassum Alias Shaik Mohidin Jaffer and old offender, before Mr. W. C Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 110, belonging to Casum Haji Joonus, a cloth merchant, having his shop at Jackeria Musjid. On the 5th instant complainant was following a Mahomedan wedding procession along the Bhindy Bazaar Road when he felt a jerk at his gold chain. Complainant turned round and saw the accused with the gold watch in his hand and arrested him. Accused was then given in police custody. He pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater the Tramway Company prosecuted Jelar Baboo, Customs Sepoy No. 38 for avoiding payment of the proper fare. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused travelled on September 17th on a red car of the company to Pydhowni. He had a one anna ticket without a transfer and it was clipped for Pydhowni. The accused was not entitled to travel by the car he was in, but by a green car via Market. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked, that the accused was not entitled to travel by the red car. It might be that he was ignorant of the necessity for having a transfer, but that did not excuse him. The ticket he had with him was for a journey from the Secretariat to Pydowni, and as there was no transfer ticket to it, it was available by the green car or the direct line. As the accused had chosen to travel by another line, his fare should be taken to have been paid for Bori Bunder only. The conductor of the car was justified in asking him for an additional fare for the distance travelled to another point from Bori Bunder, which the accused refused and did not pay. The accused was fined eight annas, and was ordered to pay one rupee to the Company as costs of the process.

THE EMPRESS VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—On Saturday evening, at the Tivoli Theatre, the Empress Victoria Theatrical Company gave a representation of an adaptation in Hindustani of Shakespere's Cymbelline, under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. For this occasion the premises of the theatre were decorated with flags and bannerets, and were beautifully lit up with variously coloured glasses both inside and outside. The house was quite filled before Mr. Slater and party arrived. In addition to the native music, there was a string band which played at intervals. On Mr. Slater's arrival, the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," the audience standing up to receive him. On the patron taking his seat, the play commenced, the whole of the actors dressed in gorgeous dresses singing a prologue. The scenery was well painted, and the actors sustained their respective parts well. The principal parts were taken by Mr. Jehangir, the proprietor of the company, and two of his intelligent co-adjutors. After the conclusion of the first part, one of the assistants in the company came forward and thanked Mr. and Mrs. Slater for their kind patronage and trouble in honouring the company with their presence. Mr. Slater having made a suitable reply, the play was resumed and terminated about one o'clock the following morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	5	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	3	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	9	0	29
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	5	0	
	Dongri	4	2	
C	Market	3	0	25
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	6	2	
D	Khetwady	2	0	5
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	4	0	26
	Tarwady	3	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	9	1	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	1	1	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worlee	0	2	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	3	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain Parel		2	30
	Telegu		1	
	Arthur Road		5	
	Madunpura		1	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	62	30	130
	Same date last year	3	5	111

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	1	39
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	4	0	
	Dongri	2	2	
C	Market	5	1	38
	Dhobi Talao	4	0	
	Fanaswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	3	1	
	Kumbharwada	4	3	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	2	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	1	26
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	2	2	
	Tardeo	1	1	
	Byculla	5	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	2	0	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	8
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsi		1	38
	Jain		2	
	Jain Parel		3	
	Arthur Road		4	
	Modykhana		8	
	Madunpura		1	
	Maratha		12	
	Wari Bunder S Camp		0	
	Total	42	50	165
	Total plague deaths to date	31,493	27,764	
	Same date last year	4	2	

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculations in Bombay reported beteen the 1st and the 15th October, 1898.

Place and Inoculator.	In persons inoculated previously.	In persons newly inoculated.
At Khosroo Lodge by Dr DeQuadros	28	23
Kamatipura by Dr M N Kapadia	...	127
By Dr Purshotam Harichand	16	15
St John's Umerkhadi by Miss Bradley	4	2
Ripon Road by Dr Jayker	...	256
House-to-house visitation—		
By Dr Abadan	...	33
By Dr Godinho	...	104
By Dr R. V. Patel	...	150
Mazagaon by Dr Pathare	...	235
Chinch Bunder by Dr B S Shroff	...	44
	48	990
Total of persons inoculated during 1898 upto 5th October 1898	...	21,554

Among the number quoted above there were :—

Castes and Nationalities	Inoculated during the last week.	Total of inoculated this year.
Brahmins	2	862
Jains	25	167
High caste Hindus	186	2,721
Low caste	575	3,539
Mussalmans	182	6,282
Parsees	1	6,064
Jews	1	130
Europeans	4	95
Eurasians	..	27
Native Christians	13	886
Other Nationalities	1	208
Unclassified Hindus	..	573
	990	21,550

A FEMALE DEPUTATION.

On Thursday at 4-30 p.m. between four and five hundred machans (females of the machi or fishermen caste) unaccompanied by a single male, waited upon the Damaun Plague Commissioner (Dr. Pinto) to represent their grievances. A machan of upwards of 60 years of age, by name Bhikli, and an ebony colour machan of about 40 years by name Gomti were the two spokeswomen. They represented that they and their ancestors had lived by the fish trade; fish which their males caught from distant parts of the sea at the peril of their lives. That since the placing of the British cordon on the Damaun Frontier they are unable to leave Damaun to carry on their trade and thus upwards of five thousand machis are deprived of the only means of their livelihood. That through the kind exertions of the proprietor of their village (Katheria) Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala some of them in batches of 60 obtained the chance of disposing of their fish at weekly fairs by undergoing ten days' quarantine at Chala with their carts and stock; but they could hardly make any substantial gain by such a proceeding, in as much as while they could ordinarily attend a weekly fair, and sell their stock, and return within three days at the cost of only two rupees for cart hire, by undergoing quarantine they had to spend 14 days and pay Rs. 18 as hire for each cart Owing to their rather destitute conditioni brought about by the loss of their means of liveli hood, they resolved *en masse* to leave Damaun for some place where no difficulties would be presented in the way of carrying on their trade; but they were asked by their landlord to wait a little longer as matters were likely to improve. Now that the Plague Commissioner has conferred a great boon on the people by opening communication between Lower and Upper Damaun, they believed that God had in him sent a protector to remove all thier difficulties, and they earnestly implored the Plague Commissioner to pave thier way to carry on their trade as they did before the cordon.

The Plague Commissioner informed them that His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India had sent him with full powers, first to inquire into the sanitary condition of Damaun, and then to take all necessary measures to improve same and drive away the plague allogether; but fortunately he had found that the plague had almost disappeared, and he had now to work at Bombay and at Surat, towards obtaining the consent of the British authorities to allow all persons possessing his pass to enter British territory without undergoing quarantine; he did not care for the removal of the cordon which he wished may be retained longer; that H. E. the Governor-General was unremitting in his endeavours to obtain the same end; that they had not to thank him for what he did, and was doing, for the welfare of the people, but to thank H. E. the Governor General and wish H. E. a long life and continual prosperity and success.

The spokeswomen repeating thier request mentioned that a machan in order to earn her livelihood had undergone quarantine with her stock of fish and six children, and as the stock had not been sold, the other children were compelled to make a halt in some lonely place on the roadway; that if they did not obtain facility to attend the weekly fairs, they were doomed to die of starvation as they were now unable to obtain *Konje* which they once freely gave to the dogs.

The Plague Commissioner seemed very much affected, and he assured them he would do his best to remove the difficulties in thier way, and he hoped the time was near when his efforts would be crowned with success.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

THERE were no fresh cases nor deaths reported on Wednesday. The general death-rate was 53 as compared with 62 of the previous five years. The highest mortality was in Ward 19, where seven deaths were recorded as against three of the previous five years.

PLAGUE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. Pettifer, assistant to the special Plague Health Officer, who went on short leave to Darjiling, returned to Calcutta yesterday.

MOHAMEDAN THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

On Wednesday night, at Champatollah, upwards of two thousand Mahomedans assembled at the residences of Shaik Assruffally and Shaik Annoo, two Mahomedan gentlemen, where prayers were intoned from the Koran as a thanksgiving for the disappearance of the plage from Calcutta. The gentlemen named subsequently gave a dinner to all present.—*Englishman* (Friday).

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER AND THEOSOPHY.

COLONEL OLCOTT writes to the *Madras Mail* :—

SIR,—There are men whose mental clocks stop at a certain age; the mainspring is relaxed, and no amount of winding will make the hands point to any hour farther on. The Bourbons are types of that class who learn nothing and forget nothing. Dominated by fixed prejudice they advance not; they only mark time. I am afraid that Professor Max Muller is one of this sort. He is a stubborn hater, and wielding one of the most graceful pens among our literary contemporaries, he employs it persistently to wound and belittle the objects of this aversion. His constant personal attacks upon Madame Blavatsky and her school of students have not been checked by her death, nor by the world-wide spread of the system of philosophy of which she was the enthusiastic and self-sacrificing modern exponent. Feeling secure in his own position in the literary and social world, he descends to the low level of using coarse stories abut pigs and gruntings to provoke a passing laugh at our expense. As he told me himself, at Oxford, the Orientalists of Europe had been watching the growth of the Theosophical movement from the first with the deepest interest. He did not say alarm or envy, but might well have done so, for that is the head and front of our offending. We have been too successful, have done more within the past twenty years to arouse popular admiration in the West for Indian sages and their wisdom, than the Orientalists had since Burnouf and Sir William Jones announced their discovery of the value of Sanskrit literature, early in this century. We had dared to intrude upon their pre-empted territory, and had set all educated India ablaze with religious fervour. "You have done nobly," said the Professor to me, in his library, "in helping to revive Sanskrit literature," and in a letter of so recent date as the 29th April last he writes, "You know how grateful I have always been for any literary work that the Theosophical Society has done, and if you have the necessary funds there is plenty of work you could do." But his animosity to us is provoked by our appeal to the *Gupta Vidya* or *Rahasya*—the esoteric science—as the only master key to unlock the masked doors of Sanskrit writings. He passionately denies that this is so, and that these writings bear any other interpretation than that which can be learnt by the help of grammars and lexicons. He told me so himself, and now, in the article from the *Cosmopolis* which you quote in the "Madras Mail" of yesterday, he re-affirms this, as he has [illegible] public utterances of the past [illegible] short, since the Theosophical S[illegible]ng to be ignored. When I told him th[illegible]ld be challenged by every unanglicised [illegible]ar from the Himalayas to Comorin, he said we [illegible]tter change the subject. Yet it is strictly true, [illegible] the function of the spiritual *guru* is to impart to his *chela* or *sishir*, after long preliminary preparation, this esoteric teaching.

For many years Professor Muller has had rancorous controversies with his Orientalist colleagues and their quarrels (c f. those between him and Professor Whitney, of Yale, and some of his own compatriots) have been bitter indeed. So, also, is his feeling towards Sir M. Monier Williams, whose Indian Institute, at Oxford, has for years provoked his ire, as you see it does in the "Cosmopolis" article, where he puts into the mouth of a poor Bengali youth the very words about that Institute which he used in his conversation with myself. I have too much respect for his scholarship and literary services to repeat the epithet he applied to his contemporary or to quote his expressions about other scholars. As for his "poor Dayanand Saraswati," whose autobiograpical notes in the Theosophist magazine he used in a postmortem notice of Dayanand, he used to make merry over the professor's claims to understand the Shastras not only in private conversation but also in public lectures, and dubbed him "Moksh Muller," a play upon his Christian name of Max.

This is a big world, with plenty of room in it for all, if Professor Muller would only see it. Even he is not capacious enough to hold all knowledge, and he might be modest enough to admit the possibility that he has not yet sounded the deepest depths of the ocean of Sanskrit knowledge, and that among the countless Indian ascetics and pandits there may have been some who have dived even deeper and brought up even more precious pearls than his august self. That I have no animosity against him, even after such repeated provocation as he has given, is proved in the fact that my letter, to which his, above mentioned, was the reply, concerned the possibility of my being able, in certain eventualities, to help him continue the publication of the "Sacred Books of the East" series, now stopped for lack of funds. As for his Bourbonic disbelief in esotericism and occult science, he would have been prudent to keep his opinion to himself just at this moment, when Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., the President of the British Association—i.e., the acknowledged chief scientist of Great Britain during his term of office—is re-affirming in his Presidential Address before the Association, that he holds to his opinion of thirty years ago, that we live in a world of occult forces and that it is in that direction that scientific investigation can legitimately advance; that "outside our scientific knowledge there exists a Force exercised by intelligence differing from the ordinary intelligence common to mortals." In this drawn battle between the Bourbonic School of Professor Muller and that of advanced Western science, the orthodox Indian pundits and the cosmopolitan Theosophists range themselves on the side of the latter.

Adyar, 2nd Oct. H. S. OLCOTT.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. RUNGROW REGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My client Mr. Rungrow Rege instructs me to draw your attention to the account of the proceedings in his case which appears in your issue of the 30th ultimo. The account in question purports to be a report of the evidence given by the complainant, Mr. Goverdhandas Khimjee, in a case in which my client is charged with cheating and theft. As the offence of cheating consists in obtaining money by making false representations, it is most important to my client's reputation and to his interests that the representations which he is supposed to have made, and which it is alleged induced the payment of money, if published at all, should be correctly reported in your columns. The account of the proceedings on this point, as published, is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Goverdhandas is supposed, according to your report, to have made *inter alia* two statements as to the representations made to him, viz. (1) "It was represented that the accused was an Inamdar of Poinad and that he was well acquainted with most of the high officials in the land." (2) "That Mr. Rege showed complainant several letters, purporting to come from some high officials in Bombay and elsewhere." Both these statements are absolutely incorrect. If you will refer to the record of the case you will find that Mr. Goverdhandas' evidence is as follows :—"Accused was introduced to me as an influential and respectable man, having good connections in different parts of the country. Accused said to me that he was a landed proprietor and had several heads of cattle. He said he had a large bungalow at Poinad. When accused was introduced to me he had several letters with him which were read to me by my mehta."

I may mention that under my client's instructions I brought this matter to the notice of the Magistrate who is trying the case.

I am requested by my client to request that in his interests the above correction of the report in question may be published in your paper.—Yours, &c.,

D. SEALY,
for H. SEALY,
Bombay, Oct. 8. Pleader, High Court.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Hochheimer, 1,809 tons, Captain H Sandstedt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain D Miller, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G Delaya, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo, and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,333 tons, Captain D Macfadyen, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, with a general cargo, and Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs Knight and daughter, Mrs Blanche and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain A H Acheson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Surgn-Capt Haig, Mr J W Ward, Mr F Deas, Mrs Sarah Luzzraneick and 420 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers for Trieste per Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela, sailing to-day :—From Bombay—Revd Jerome, Messrs Hannoms and Fischer. From Karachi—Mr and Mrs Eliopulo and two infants, Mrs Lumsdaine and infant, Mrs Kocolis, and Major Leigh.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain F G Smith, cleared (to-day) for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo, and the followiw passengers—Miss Benthien, Mrs and Miss Mapty, Mrs Bridgette, and infant, Mr V Fercira and son, Rev and Mrs G Engel and 2 children, Mrs Jenkins, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour (to-day) from Karachi 6th October with a general cargo, and the following passengers, Mr Jacob, Captain and Mrs H A Court, and infant Mrs Hennesey, and 2 children, Dr Costellate, Captain Veskallen, Mr and Mrs Padshah, and 2 children, Conductor young, wife and 6 children, and 77 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 8.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.	...	A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda	...	A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Wagner	2207	Cave	Marseilles	E D Sassoon & Co
Annie	2145	Grahl		M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
Mobile	930	Miller	Persian Gulf	B P S N Co
Investigator		Hemming		R I M S
Dean	958	Hamilton		R Steuart & Co
Bombay	2047	Saunder	China	P & O Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Mauritius	B & P S N Co
Ellora	1494	Thomas		M M & Co
Ula	3426	Wadge		M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Richardson		A Montochoff
St Mary	1939	Scott		K N & Co
Hermod	830	Nielsen		Bombay Co
Chindwara	1501	Watkeys		M M & Co
Pemba	986	Rickford	P Gulf	M M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Erikson	Marseilles	B & P S N Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett		R Navy

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
M	Indravati	513	Adam			Do
O	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
P	Sutlej	2103	Symons	Shanghai	15-10	P & O Co
Q	Courland	760	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Kaveri	533	Fackeer			Shprd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	8-10	Do
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Florida	2650	Chapman	Hamburg	13-10	J M & Co
5	Bengal	2751	Witmer	China	11-10	P & O Co
7	Gisela	2149	Maur	Trieste	10-10	A L S N Co
8	Aglaia	1173	Pertu	Calcutta		A S & N Co
9	Hardwick Hall	2675	Phillips	Karachi		K N & Co
12	R Rubatino	3344	Sufonts	Genova	12 10	Balduino
15	Bormida	1199	Delaya	China	10-10	Baldovino

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Simla transport	Crawford	Southampton, Sept 14
	Shannon s	Cole	London, Sept 14
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Oct 6
	Racoon s	Hewett	Trincomali, Sept 30

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
8	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	H M S Lapwing	Carr	Trincomali
	Peninsular s	Wheler	London
	Scindia s	Smith	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	H M S Pigeon	Mowbray	Persian Gulf
	R I M S Clive	Beaumont	Karachi
9	Mobile s	Miller	Persian Gulf
	Patna s	Acheson	Zanzibar, &c
	Hochheimer s	Sandstedt	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Huzara, Macfadyen, for Calcutta
„ Bormida, Delaya, for Hongkong

The steamer Annie, for Havre, Dunkirk and Antwerp, entered for loading on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR ANTWERP.
Hardwick Hall s—2501 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey, 750 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co, 504 cwt mustard-seed Poonja Jairam, 2000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co
FOR HAMBURG.
Florida s—504 cwt mustardseed Poonja Jairam
FOR MARSEILLES.
Mohammadi s—93 cwt coir yarn H J Rustomjee and Co, 519 cwt rapeseed and 600 c t wheat E D Sassoon and Co, 4950 cwt linseed, 380 cwt analiyseed and 23,807 cwt wheat John Facairi
FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—2380 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers
FOR LEGHORN.
R Rubattino, 100 cwt bales cotton Volkart Brothers
FOR HONGKONG.
Bormida s—6 cases rose water M A Shiraza
Bengal s—300 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 300 lbs gold stone, R Canjee and Co, 36 cwt cloves, 32 cwt kismiss and 20 cwt angoor C M Bhesania, 21 cwt angoor and 10 cwt genda horns M M Essabhoy

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 8th October, 1898.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m.

There will be drill in the Town Hall for recruits on Tuesday the 11th instant from 5-30 p.m.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

1. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court on Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday after drill.
2. The following drill will take place this week :—
No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
Wednesday at 6-45 a.m. and 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.
3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th October, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29.835
Temperature of the Air..........degrees	85.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........	81.3
Dew Point..........	79.9
Relative humidity of Air..........	83.4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	1.8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day..........degrees	90.6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..........	80.7
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NE, WNW, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	151
Fall of Rain..........	0.00
Total fall during the month..........	0.46
„ year..........	73.94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Oct..........	0.00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of ndia.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable t 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S

FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED

LEONARD HAXELL,

PROPRIETOR.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

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By all Wine Merchants.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

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To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

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TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S IMPROVED NEUTRAL-TINTED GLARE GLASSES or EYE-PRESERVERS are the best protection for healthy eyes from Sun and dust. In travelling by Tonga or Rail particularly when wood fuel is used very unpleasant accidents to unprotected eyes are of frequent occurrence. Glare Protectors modify the intense brightness of the daylight in the tropics, soothe the nerves, and naturally produce the impression of coolness.

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Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SEVEN SILVER ARTICLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th October, 1898, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kristnarao Sitaram Dimotey; 3 silver thals, 3 silver lotas, and 1 silver Puncharutty (dhoopdan).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

THERE was a decline in the price of Consols in London of 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 109 3-4. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London at 25·29 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £62 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 5-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sigh Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. dearer, at 28d. per oz.; and in New York tho price of the metal was 1-8 cent. higher, at 60 1-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-8 cent. lower, at 4·84 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £180,000 in Silver and £90,000 in Gold to Bombay, with £50,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

Consols further declined 1-8 per cent to-day to 109 5-8. Paris Exchange on London was one centime higher, at 25·30 1-2fcs.; while French Rentes continued at 102 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2; and rupee securities were still quoted at £62 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 3 3-4d. For discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight 2 7-8 per cent was quoted, the same being also the rate for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar silver further advanced 1-16d. to 28 1-16d. per oz,; but was unchanged in New York at 60 1-8 cents. per oz., demand exchange on London being unaltered at 4.84dollars, The shipments of specie comprised &20,000 in silver and £10.000 in gold to Calcutta.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 38s per 416 lbs., October November shipment, to Havre sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool cotton market closed easier yesterday, Surats and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 500 bales East Indians; Imports, nil. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged, The Manchester market was strong.

Spot mid. Americans were 1-32d. lower in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day, at 3-3-32d; American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 1-32d, extreme quotations being 3d. per lb. for October and 263-64d. for February March delivery. The Market closed quiet, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The Sales for the day were 8,000 bales; and the Imports nil. The Manchester Market closed firm. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 81,000 bales. The amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales greater, at 67,000 bales; The weeks Imports were 28,000 bales. The total Stock diminished by 67,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 568,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 5 7-16 cents per lb.; Futures both for January and April, were 2 points lower, at 5·35 and 5·49 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 58,000 bales

To-day Ready Mid-Uplands continued in New York without change. at 5 7-16 cents per lb; January Futures declined a further 2 points to 5-33 cents, and April 3 points to 5-46 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 61,000 bales The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 1,450,000 bales compared with 980,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

Locally the Cotton Market has to-day been steady, and a small business has transpired. For Bengal, January delivery, Rs 127 per candy was quoted Broach for March Rs 155; and Bhownuggar, for May Rs. 137. The purchases on account of the Mills were 200 bales Dhulia; at Rs. 125 per candy; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 135; 50 Ambli, at Rs. 130; 400 Junagadh, at Rs. 130; 400 Broach, at Rs. 141: 200 Jaora, at Rs. 123; 300 Julgaon, at Rs. 126 1-2; 300 Anjaree, at Rs. 119, Shippers bought only 200 bales Karanja, at Rs. 127; and 100 Poolgaum, at Rs. 133.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are steady, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	[illegible] 148	bales
Wheat	[illegible]	
Linseed	[illegible]	
Rapeseed	[illegible]	
Gingellyseed	[illegible]	
Poppyseed	[illegible]	,,
Castorseed	[illegible]808	,,
Rice	1,003	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand. and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale, no transactions of importance being reported, and the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 43-32d.	,,
Francs	1·69 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations were given at opening at 94 5-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, from which they advanced partially to 94 11-16 for the former; for Threes 84 1-2 was named.

SHARES are dull, the only change we have to report in prices being a decline of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit Mills.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	983	940	–	–	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,440	51,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Goods	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,889
Other earnings	3,238	3,659	..	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	—
Aggregate	9,33,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,541

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th September, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,16,751	2,90,723	5,598	4,13,072
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,67,951

Decrease ... Rs. 82

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,181	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,66,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ... ,, 87,191

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—ALLEN—September 20, at the parish Church Chiselhurst, Percy Stafford Allen, of Lahore, India, second son of Joseph Allen, of Teighmouth, Devon, and Chiselhurst, to Helen Mary, third daughter of Arthur John Allen, of Salcombe, Chiselhurst, Kent.

COATH—WOOD—September 20, at the parish Church, Hornsey, David Decimus Coath, M I C E, of Rangoon, to Alice Edith, eldest daughter of William Pigot Wood, M C C, of Campabourne, Hornsey, and 41, Seething-lane, E C.

GRANT—PEMBERTON—September 12, at St Paul's, Kingston-hill, Major General H F Grant to Liley, widow of Colonel Pemberton, R A, and daughter of the late Edwin Sandys, Esq, I C S.

HEARN—BANNISTER—September 15, at St James's Kidbrook, Blackheath, the Rev F B Hearn to Rosina Catherine, daughter of the late Major George Bannister, Bombay Staff Corps.

TYLEE—DUMERGUE—September 15, at St James's Church, Pokesdown, Hants, Charles Herbert Tylee, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, to Ellen May Letitia, daughter of the late Captain Edward Dumergue, of Her Majesty's Madras Army, and Mrs Dumergue, of Ellington, Boscombe, Hants.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK—October 8, at 9, Parsonage Road, Withington Manchester, Isaac Alcock, Esq, late Alcock Ashdown & Co, Ld.

CARTER—September 19, at Stone, Wimborne, Dorset, Rev Vernon Robert Carter, aged 48.

CRAWLEY—September 14, at Weyside, Godalming, Robert Evelyn Crawley, youngest son of Charles Edward Crawley, Comptroller General Hyderabad, Deccan, India, aged 11.

HAMILTON—September 14, at Walmer, Kent, suddenly, General Arthur Frank Hamilton, late Royal Engineers Madras, eldest son of the late Francis Hamilton, Esq, of Kensworth, Herts, aged 56.

HOLROYD—September 19, at The Links, Meads, Eastbourne, Major General Charles Holroyd, late 38th Native Infantry India, aged 75.

STAFFORD—September 17, at 67, Warwick street, S W, Major General John Francis Stafford, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 75.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1898.

WE are asked to believe that the arrival of a hundred and twenty foreign soldiers in Peking "apparently overawed" the large crowds that assembled to see the procession. The wisdom of the representatives of the Powers, who, fearing disturbances, thought the presence of half a squadron of Cossacks and twenty-five British and thirty German Marines will give them security and add to their prestige in a city counting its inhabitants by millions, is open to doubt. The presence of seventy-six Sikhs in Kabul with Sir Louis Cavagnari did not overawe the Ameer Yakoob's Afghan troops; it sealed the Resident's fate. The jostling or the stoning of a Marine or a Cossack by Chinese or Tartar roughs may before long lead to a similar catastrophe. The *Times'* correspondent points to another danger. He tells us that it is already feared that the Cossack guard from Port Arthur, which is accompanied by two seven-pounders, will be permanently retained in the Chinese capital. It is not likely that the Russian Legation will rest satisfied with three score of Cossacks, a number scarcely sufficient to overawe an unruly village. With 22,000 men within easy reach at Port Arthur, it will be a great temptation to gradually increase their number and make the Legation guard a respectable force. The Tsung-li-Yamen requested the Foreign Ministers to reconsider their proposal to bring Cossacks and Marines to Peking on the very obvious ground that the presence of fighting men in strange uniforms may prove an irritant to the excited citizens. The request was disregarded and the Yamen provided a special train to bring the unwelcome Legation guards to the city. Hitherto the Celestial Government have provided each Legation with a guard of Chinese troops. If these be now withdrawn, and the handful of foreigners be left to provide for the safety of the Ministers and their households, the situation will not be appreciably improved. If, on the other hand, the foreign troops and the native are brought in contact the chances of friction and quarrel will be very of undesirably increased.

International peril from such an undesirable state of things lies in the fact that Russia alone of all the European Powers has over a hundred thousand troops within practicable distance of Peking. The only Chinese army between the Great Wall and the capital is under Russian officers, to be organised on the Russian model and learn the Russian drill. The German instructors formerly employed were dismissed some months since. If any untoward event should arise compromising the safety of the Legations, it will fall to the lot of Russia to restore order eventually, as it became our duty to restore order in Egypt. The fact that Japan is sending two war vessels to the Gulf of Pechili will in no wise diminish the prospect of Russia playing her favourable role of maintaining order amongst her nighbours, if disturbances should unfortunately break out in the Chinese capital. The complications only too likely to arise from relying on driblets of troops for the security and confidence of the European Legations, far exceed in gravity the diplomatic wrestling for concessions, open doors, and spheres of influence, that have filled the public eye for the last year or two. Sir Claude Macdonald may or may not have "told Li Hung Chang to his face that he was the purchased tool of Russia and betrayed China for gold," and M. Pavloff may or may not have corrupted Li and taken an unfair advantage of his position. But there was no likelihood of either of them coming to blows and embroiling their respective Governments in mere exuberance of zeal. There is no assurance but that some Cossack or Marine, under the influence of a strong patriotic feeling, or the Chinese with his anger aroused by the spectacle of Foreign Devils in strange uniforms swaggering through the streets of a city, for centuries safe from barbarian intrusion, may not precipitate a crisis and set the world by the ears. The flinging of a few stones by excited Afghans at a Sikh on sentry go outside the Kabul Residency, led to a war lasting two years and costing the victorious combatants twenty-two millions of money, to say nothing of thousands of lives. That was the result of sending a small escort with an unwelcome envoy to the capital of a State with a population of five millions. A similar experiment in the capital of an Empire with 35,000,000 inhabitants, and the Great Powers of Europe interested in the result should not be undertaken with a light heart.

THE American cotton season of 1897-98, which was closed on the 31st August, was marked by a very considerable degree of activity. The crop was one of the greatest on record, running, in fact, to 11,180,960 bales in 1896-97 and 7,162,473 bales in 1895-96. The exports amounted to 7,532,615 bales against 5,968,422 bales and 4,646,084 bales in the two preceding years respectively, while the takings of the American manufacturers were 3,504,018bales against 2,887,047, bales and 2,586,554 bales. The United Kingdom, in spite of the competition of the continent of Europe, continues to be an easy first among the foreign consumers of American cotton, and in the last twelve months it took 3,459,864 bales, leaving only 4,072,751 bales for all other foreign manufacturing countries which use this raw material. The low range of prices is explained, of course, by the "bumper" nature of the crop, and England received in the season its full customary proportion of the whole available total, the taking of 3,459,864 bales comparing with 2,913,847 bales last year and 2,196,977 bales in the preceding twelve months. So far as Europe, and especially Great Britain, is concerned, the season was not an unfavourable one, though deterrent influences were numerous and serious enough, seeing that they included the war between Spain and America and the disturbance of the political situation in Europe growing out of the action against China, the last of which exercised a more widespread inimical effect than may at first sight appear. The chief favourable influences were the large crop and declining prices of cotton in the United States; a good monsoon and the breaking of the drought in India; better conditions for the distribution of goods in Turkey; and as the year advanced an increased demand for goods from South America and some other countries. Prospects for the season now starting promise better things even than in 1897-98, but it is rather early to dogmatise on this point, and it must be admitted that just now the political atmosphere in Europe is by no means so bright as it might be, while it is scarcely probable that the American crop of 1898-99 will be so large as that of the past year. Meanwhile it is to be observed that the world's spindles continue to increase in number as well as in productive capacity.

It is interesting certainly to find that American paper championing the cause of Lancashire against those alarmist Englishmen who have convinced themselves that Germany and other rivals are driving English cottons out of the markets of the world. "There may be a modicum of truth in the suggestion," it says, "that is, it may be true that some one quality or kind of goods has crowded out a similar English make. But that is a special matter. It indicates nothing which can have any general application. On the contrary, it is a fact that Great Britain's consumption of cotton and the world's consumption of the products of its spindles have been all the time on the increase." These are conditions evidently inconsistent with the conclusion that British trade is being rapidly displaced. This increase, too, is the more noteworthy when we remember that during recent years a higher tariff has been adopted by the United States and protective tariffs have been adopted by nearly every European State—tariffs which were devised to operate, and have operated, to the disadvantage of the markets in those countries for British goods. Moreover, India during the same period has become quite a manufacturing centre, with an annual increase in spindles, while Japan and China also have made a substantial beginning in the same direction. It must be allowed, however, that the ratio of increase in English takings of American raw cotton has not been growing. In the six years ended 1878, the annual yearly increase averaged 376,000 bales. For the next six years the figure was 283,000 bales: and this in the period ended 1890 had fallen to 210,000 bales. Down to 1896 there was some recovery and the average annual increase amounted to 212,000 bales, but for the last two years it has been at the rate of only 117,000 bales. Still, with so many serious competitors endeavouring to keep English productions out of thier markets by high tariffs and to supplant them in neutral markets by imitating their trade marks as closely as the law will permit, there is some satisfaction in England's ability to make headway at all. The increased consumption of raw cotton is reflected in increased exports of cotton yarn and piece-goods. Shipments may fall off for a single year or even for two or three years in succession from some special cause or causes, but a five or six-yearly average shows an increase. It may be observed from the table given above that in the past five years the number of spindles in Great Britain has decreased by 370,000. This does not mean that the country's total capacity is smaller now than it was in 1893 for with improvements in the "speeding" of spindles and in other essentials, it can now turn out more yarn in the same space of time. The average consumption of cotton per spindle has been going on in other manufacturing countries, of course, so that it remains that some of them are advancing more rapidly in both directions than is Great Britain. But, on the other hand, Lancashire spinners obtain the earliest advantage from improvements in processes and this must count for something.

The cotton manufacturing position in America is just now specially interesting by reason of the rapid progress made by the Southern States. It must be obvious that the latter enjoy an initial advantage of considerable consequence by virtue of their close proximity to the raw material. The distribution of spindles as between the two sections shows that whereas in the past five years the growth in the South has been about 35 per cent, in the North there has been scarcely any growth at all. The takings for consumption do not show so considerable a discrepancy, those of the North in the last season being 2,276,079 bales against 1,670,744 bales in 1895-96, and those of the South 1,227,939 bales against 915,810 bales. The latter has another advantage besides that of location, already referred to, in cheap labour, which is proving to be really efficient. It is a fact the reason for which will be readily understood by the exercise of a very little thought, that in goods of coarse and medium qualities the South can beat the North: whence many lugubrious vaticinations as to the poor future of the latter, save in the matter of the finer classes of goods. In the North the past season was a more than indifferent one. The average price for print cloths was no more than 2·20 cents against twice as much six years ago, and this, added to the prolonged strike at the beginning of the year, accounts for the general decline in dividends. In the South, the margin of profit in 1897-98 was narrower than in 1896-97, but the mills nevertheless generally made money, and, now that the war is a thing of the past, manufacturers consider the outlook for the future highly promising. "The production of goods "we are assured" has been quite fully up to the capacity of the establishments, and in many instances operations have been carried on by night as well as by day." A further expansion of spinning capacity is to be recorded, and evidence of the continuation of the tendency to build larger mills or increase the capacity of old ones is clearly shewn by the returns of the "Financial Chronicle." The number of spindles per mill in the last season reached 9,143 against 8,526 in 1896-97; 7,870 in 1895-96; 7,389 in 1894-95 and 6,751 in 1893-94. The aggregate of spindles in 1897-98 was 71½ per cent greater than in 1892-93 and 11¾ per cent more than in 1898-97. It is worthy of note that the increase in the consumption of cotton by Southern mills in the past season has been 203,457 bales as compared with 1896-97, or almost 20 per cent, whereas in the previous season the gain was only 108,672 bales, or barely 12 per cent. In the seven years since 1890-91 consumption has more than doubled. What is more, this part of the country seems destined to make further strides and of late efforts have been made to secure a foreign outlet for some portion of its production. So far as China is concerned—and that is the one market that has been the most strenuously attacked hitherto—these efforts have already met with a most encouraging measure of success. There is no reason why they should not succeed also in other parts of the world—for instance, in Central and South America, which are admirably situated for attack from Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and the other manufacturing States of the South.

THE total number of deaths from wild animals in India in 1897 is shown by the newly issued return to be 4,277 compared with 3,322 in the preceding year, while that from snakes was 20,969 compared with 21,000 in 1896. The Bengal, especially the Patna division reports, show an increased mortality from tigers, while in the North-West Provinces the deaths from wolves advanced, though no less than 520 of these animals were destroyed in the Meerut district alone. Altogether 76,633 cattle were destroyed by wild animals and 7,504 from snakes throughout India, this being somewhat below the average from wild animals and somewhat above from snakes, but the variations are not very important.

THE Indian Railway earnings for the week ending 24th September are nearly seven lakhs behind those of last year, the North-Western accounting for three lakhs' decrease and East Indian Railway for one and a half lakhs.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Lapwing, Lieutenant-Commander G. S. O. Carr, sailed on Saturday for Trincomali, whence H.M.S. Racoon arrived on Saturday evening.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Pigeon, Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Mowbray, sailed on Saturday for Muscat and the Persian Gulf.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Peninsular were Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., lately in command of the Forces in Bengal, and Lady Russell. Sir Baker Russell will assume the command of Portsmouth District.

THE trial of the Durant case, the sixteenth hearing of which was to take place at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, came to a sudden stop that morning. It was found on enquiry that Clive Durant was suffering from fever at the European General Hospital, into which he was admitted on Friday evening.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society will be held at 5-30 p.m., to-day, at the Elphinstone College, Fort, to pass the accounts of the last year, elect a new committee, and to arrange for holding the next exhibition.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. & O. Company's steamship Shannon were Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., officiating in command of the Forces in the Punjab; Brigadier-General T. A. Cooke, commanding the Sind District; Brigadier-General R. C. Hart. C.B., commanding the Belgaum District,; Captain Pinhey, Political Agent,, Bhagelkhand; Mr. W. O'Donoghue, Deputy-Assistant-General, P.W.D., and others.

THE Divan of Kolhapur contradicts the statement that compulsory inoculation has been carried on or is under contemplation in the Kolhapur State.

THE Royal Indian Marine Surveying steamer Investigator, commander T. H. Heming, R. N., will sail to-day for Moulmein *via* Colombo. She will survey the Moulmein river and will thereafter proceed to the North West Coast of Andaman Islands to complete the survey of that place. The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Nancoury, which is at Calcutta will proceed direct to the above port on or about the 16th instant, and join the Investigator.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE, continues, we are glad to say, to make slow but steady progress towards recovery.

MR. A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, C. S., who is to be associated with General Egerton in the Khyber settlement, will shortly leave Simla for Peshawar.

IN the first day's play of the return cricket match between the Simla C. C. and the Patiala Team the former made 145, and the latter lost six wickets for 142, of which Prince Ranjitsinghji made 65.

TAKING the whole of the plague statistics in the Bombay Presidency from the beginning of the outbreak, it appears that only 20 out of every 100 persons attacked recover from the disease.

IT has, we understand, been settled that Surgeon-General Harvey will be confirmed as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service with effect from the 25th instant, the date on which Surgeon-General Cleghorn retires.

ON the return of Mr A. H. T. Martindale from short leave a few weeks hence Colonel Yate, who has been officiating as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, will revert to his substantive appointment of Resident at Jodhpur.

No fresh development seems to have occurred in Bajour, but it is not yet known definitely whether the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai have really agreed to a peaceful settlement, though, as we stated on Friday, there are indications of such being the case

WHEN Mr. H. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, returns from leave, Colonel Henry Wylie will go from Quetta to his old post of Resident in Nepal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, who has been acting for him there, will probably proceed on leave.

PLAGUE in the Madras Presidency is at present confined to three districts all bordering Mysore—Bellary, Anantapur and North Arcot. Even in those districts it has not assumed an epidemic form, and the number of cases reported is happily extremely small.

APPARENTLY, so far as Madras Collectors and District Magistrates are concerned, the evil assigned to the combination of revenue and judicial functions in these officers is not of much practical importance. In 1897, we learn from Government's review of Criminal Justice, District Magistrates took up very few original cases for disposal. Seven District Magistrates undertook no original work, while only one tried as many as nine cases. This affords proof, no doubt, of the all-absorbing revenue duties of Collectors at the present day.

WHATEVER may be the reasons for the decrease in the traffic earnings of the East Coast Railway, it is clear says the Madras paper, that the recent enhancements in rates have been much resented by producers and merchants in the Circars. It appears that the alteration of rates is justified by the Railway authorities on the ground that the East Coast rates are below the rates on other railways, and that the alteration is progressive with the establishment of the Railway. This may be so, but until the Godavery Bridge is built and the present break of bulk at Rajahmundry is obviated the Railway authorities will have to be very careful in their competition with the canals.

UP Kohat way, says a contemporary, things are quiet, and though there have been some cases of cattle-lifting, and some men wounded and taken into Kohat for treatment, this means nothing, though some natives, actuated by a love of mischief-making, have tried to twist the matter into a desire to show hostility to the Government. Yaghistan is only separated from us by a ridge, and it is very easy for men to come and loot, more especially as people in our territory are at the best passive on such occasions. The Government have not as yet offered definite terms to some of the tribes, and this is causing a good deal of unrest and suspicion. The increase in the salt-tax has caused, and still causes, great irriation, and, if report be true, some of the native subordinates and their relations netted a very large sum by buying salt.

THE Madras Government has received a letter from the Secretary of State on the subject of the manufacturing experiments made in England with Salem iron-ore and Bengal coal. Lord George Hamilton writes:—The gist of these reports is that the Sanctoria coal is difficult to coke; that the coke, when made, is unsuitable for blast furnace work; that the sample of Salem iron-ore contains barely 40 per cent. of magnetic iron; that the ore is too poor and too siliceous to be worth exporting; and that it is unsuitable for smelting in a blast furnace. So far as regards the Salem ore, these reports agree with Mr. Middlemass' opinion that the Kanjamalai ore was not likely to average more than 40 per cent of metallic iron."

A DARING robbery was committed the other day on the new road to Chilas, which is being constructed from Abbottabad through Manshera, and so on. Two Hindus, with four women, came from Baffa, a town near our frontier, and engaged "ekkas" at Manshera to take them to Abbottabad. It seems that news got out that they had valuables with them, and the "ekkawallahs" saying that food for their ponies was dear at Manshera, wanted more money if they started in the morning than if they did that night. The two "khatris," true to their instincts of saving a pice wherever possible, agreed to start at midnight. This was done, and when the two "ekkas" arrived in the centre of one of the deep cuttings which have been made on the road, they were attacked by a gang of some six or seven men. The "ekkawallas," so it is said, got down and sat on the side of the road and looked on. The robbers looted, according to one account, some Rs. 700 in cash, and took about Rs. 400 worth of jewellery from the women; according to another, about half these amounts. Some half dozen men, including the ekka-drivers, are in custody.

THERE is one point connected with the impressment of followers for transport service in the field, writes the *Pioneer*, which we hope General Sanford's Committee at Simla will pay particular attention to, as it is important. Under the existing rules a man who is impressed is promised a certain amount of pay per month, but on being enrolled he is at once "cut" several rupees to cover the cost of his equipment. This sum is deducted from his first month's pay, and the result is that instead of receiving, say, Rs. 7 he gets less than one rupee. Civil officers have protested against this procedure, for to give a man twelve annas as a month's wage, when he is being employed by the State against his will, is a gross injustice. It is bad enough to impress him, but to treat him in this fashion is to increase his discontent. Considering how many crores of rupees are expended when a campaign is carried outs the Government might well give temporary followers their equipment free. The District Officers, who collect men and animals under orders from superior authority, know only too well the unpopularity of the impressment, and their views should command the greatest attention of the Transport Committee. The system of registration would seem best calculated to meet the case. If a small retaining fee is paid to men during peace-time, on condition that they will appear when war breaks out, and if full pay is given to them from the day on which they are enrolled for service, transport service will become popular. As matters now stand, the people who come under impressment, go unwillingly to the front and desert at the earliest opportunity.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G., £319; Mr. Robert Ashton, £123,639; Dowager Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, £94,579; Mr. Michael Joseph Ellison, £16,779; Mr. Arthur Evans, £23,745; Mr. Allan Faire, £84,643; Mr. Augustus Henry Wallis King, £64,654; Mr. John Henry Manners-Sutton, £8158 (gross); Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Molyneux, £20,985; the Hon. Henry Lewis Noel, £17,623; Mr. Maurice George Rodgers, £9,294; Mr. Christopher Richardson, £15,295; Mr. John Van Voorst, £157,431; Mr. George Frederick White, £249.307; Mr. William Wynne, £10,365.

"UNITED Ireland" is now added to the list of defunct newspapecs.

THE first section of the Jungfrau Railway was opened and lunched over on Sept. 19. The line is expected to reach the summit of the Jungfrau by 1,904.

AT the Prince of Wales's, on September 16, there was produced a comic opera entitled "Royal Star," of which the music is by M. Justin Clerice and the libretto by M. Maurice Ordonneau and Mr. F. Richardson.

THE account of the adventures of M. de Rougemont during twenty-eight years' sojourn among the natives of Northern Australia has given rise to an animated controversy as to M. de Rougement's bona fides.

A LAMENTABLE accident at the manœuvres near Haguenau, in Alsace, is reported by the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*: Captain Count Stolberg Wernigerode took a sergeant to task on the ground that he had provided bad food. The sergeant answered in a rude tone and the Count boxed his ears. The man sprang at him to avenge the insult, and was stabbed by the Count behind one of his ears. The unfortunate man died of his wounds soon after. The Count was placed under arrest and escorted to Strassburg by two officers.

MESSRS. STEEL, PEACH, AND TOZER, steel manufacturers, of Rotherham, where fined at the local police-court on September 22 £10 each on three summonses, and were ordered to pay 50gs. costs, for a breach of the Merchandise Marks Act. It was stated that the defendant company had used the forged mark of an inspector of tyres upon tyres intended for the Bombay Baroda, and Central Indian Railway. The prosecution had been instituted by the Treasury. The offences were admitted, the defendants pleading ignorance, and expressing regret. The forged stamp was ordered to be forfeited.

A ST. PETERSBURG paper tells the following painful romance of the sea, says the *Standard's* Moscow correspondent: The British steam schooner Gastold trading between Brazil and the Baltic, with a cargo of ebony and mahogany, put into the Finnish port of Hango. She had on board three officers and forty-three men and a Miss Mary Gastold., who is described as being in command of the vessel since the death of her father, a few months ago, but is more probably the dauther of the late owner. The lady, it seems, was engaged to be married to one of the officers, named Thomas Smith, but this fact did not save her from the persecutions of the third officer, whose name is give as Sariets (Sarries?). The evening before reaching Hango, while the lovers were enjoying the view of the sunset on deck, the third officer came up and once more demanded the lady's hand in marriage. He had been threatened with dismissed at the first port they touched at for his importunities, and on Miss Gastold again refusing to listen to him he drew a revolver and shot her fiance dead on the spot, afterwards attempting to shoot himself. He was at once secured, however, and imprisoned in the hold until the ship reached port. The victim of this murder was only twenty-six years of age, and the lady just twenty-one.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROUBLE AT PEKING.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sixty-six Russian troops, with two seven,-pounders, twenty-five British marines and thirty German marines arrived at Peking to-day and marched into the city.

Large crowds assembled in the streets and apparently were overawed by this unwonted display of force.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR CHINA.

Japan is sending two men-of-war to China.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PEKING.

Oct. 8.

The *Times'* correspondent at Peking says it is feared that the Cossack guard will be retained permanently at Peking.

THE FOREIGN TROOPS IN PEKING.

PROTEST BY THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN.

Oct. 9.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, says the Tsung Li-Yamen has protested against the excessive number of the Russian escort, which is double that of the other Powers.

The entry of the foreign troops into Peking is described as being a striking ceremony.

The Cossacks headed the procession, then came the British Marines pulling a Nordenfeldt, with the German detachment in the rear. The Chinese police kept order in the streets.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

The Duke of Connaught took farewell of the troops in the Aldershot Command on Saturday reviewing 9,000 men.

H. R. Highness expressed the greatest satisfaction with the officers and men.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHINA.

Oct. 7.

A great fire broke out in the native city of Hankau on 1st October and destroyed ten thousand houses.

It is reported that over a thousand Chinese perished.

GREAT STRIKE IN PARIS.

Oct. 7.

A great strike has taken place in the building trade in Paris and is constantly spreading.

Some disturbances have arisen, which hitherto have been slight, but to-day the garrison of Paris is being increased.

It is rumoured that the strike is fomented for political purposes.

Work on the Exhibition buildings has been stopped.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, Oct, 8.

The strike in the building trade in Paris continues, the strikers to-day numbering upwards of 40,000 and will probably reach 60,000 by Monday.

Great military precautions have been taken, 20,000 troops being prepared to suppress any disturbance.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

A confidential order has been issued to the French Gendarmerie to arrest the Duke of Orleans in case he should attempt to cross the frontier.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUDAN.

Oct. 8.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the Egyptian War Office will be removed immediately to Khartoum to facilitate the establishment of the military administration of the Soudan.

THE SIRDAR'S TITLE.

General Kitchener's title in the Peerage will be Lord Khartoum.

THE SULTAN'S SOVEREIGNTY OF CRETE.

Oct. 8.

The Ultimatum presented to the Porte by the Powers stated that the Sultan would lose his sovereignty over Crete if he did not comply with their demands.

THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that the Emperor William has abandoned his projected visit to Egypt, as his Majesty desires to return to Berlin to open the Reichstag in person.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The cricket match Patiala eleven vs. Simla Volunteers was played to-day in lovely weather. The Volunteers made 125 in their first innings, Scott contributing 32 and Pruce and Lawrence 27 each. Patiala then went in and made 213 for two wickets before time, Ranjitsinghji 127, not out, and the Maharajah 58 not out. A bumblepuppy gymkhana followed.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Scallon, Inspecting Officer of the Punjab Imperial Service troops, succeeds to the command of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, vice Colonel Kellie.

The services of Captain H. D. Mason, R. A. M. C., have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

A GUNNER INJURED.

Gunner William Owen, 24th, Eastern Division R. A., was seriously injured yesterday morning at Oyster Rock Fort, Bombay, by an explosion of generated gas in the cylinder of a ten-inch gun.

DECORATION FOR FIELD SERVICE.

It has been decided that an officer who joins a force in the field will only be eligible for decoration for the same when his appointment to the force has been made by order from Army or Command Headquarters.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Shaw arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 7.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Cacutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Candia, extra, arrived here from Bombay at day-light to-day.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY V POONA VOLUNTEERS.

The final on Saturday was certainly the best game of the Tournament and to the surprise of every one resulted in a win for the Volunteers' team by one goal to nil. We hear that the Durhams have lodged an objection on the ground that the first half of the game lasted for half an hour instead of five, and, twenty minutes. If the game were played over again we fancy the result would be the same, as the Volunteers are quite as fit as the Durhams, rather faster, and show more skill.

The game started at 4-55, the Durhams defending the Bandstand goal. From the bully the Soldiers rushed away but were soon driven back to their own end. A period of fast up and down play succeeded, the ball finally going into touch in mid field. From the throw out the Durhams rushed it down and the ball wass put through. The goal was however disallowed and a bully on the "twenty-five" line ordered From this the Durhams got a corner and the Volunteers' goal keeper had his work cut out to save his side. Beale, however, came to the rescue, and, well backed up by his wing forwards, transferred the game to the other end and for the next ten minutes the Durhams had a warm time of it. Dunlop at length carried the ball away, but it was returned again and just before the whistle blew for half time the Volunteers rushed it through and scored the first goal of the match.

On resuming the Durhams went off with a great rush but the right wing forward of the Volunteers got the ball and by a splendid dribbling run got within the Soldiers' circle and put in a very hot shot which only just misssed scoring. Once more the Durhams went away and pressed the Volunteers very hard; several hot shots were put in but went wide. It looked as if they must score, but the Volunteers cleared well and the forwards carried the ball up the field once more. A good deal of hard hitting went on at this point of the game, but it did not avail the Durhams much, as they were fairly held up and when time was called the score had not been improved, the Volunteers thus winning a good match by one goal to nil Throughout the game the Durhams appealed constantly for sticks and "fouls" but the referees were not to be "bluffed" and very few free hits were given.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

The semi-final tie in the above tournament was played off this afternoon before a very large and fashionable gathering of spectators. The pavilion was filled to its fullest extent. The match was between the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Irish Regiment. The Durhams at the commencement beat the East Yorkshire and yesterday they also defeated the Shropshire.s The Royal Irish Regiment played only one game and defeated the 20th Hussars, and in the second round they drew a bye. From the play this year, the Tournament has greatly improved. The elimination of the weaker teams, followed as it is by the matching of the stronger ones, serves to bring into relief all that is worth seeing in a finely contested game of Association Football, and thus it is that the final stages of a tournament are so much more interesting than the preliminary ties. That this has been the case in the present instance is abundantly shown by the several excellent games that have been played during the last day or two. The first sign of such a change was afforded by the really splendid struggle between the Durhams and Shropshires. This was followed by the match between the Royal Irish Rifles and the Royal Artillery (Colaba) and again yesterday by a finer exhibition when the tie between the Durhams and Shropshires was played off. The Royal Irish Regiment by a hard struggle to-day beat the Durhams, who are the present holders of the cup by 2 goals to one. The combination of the winners were admired much.

The final now lies between the Royal Irish Regiment and the Royal Artillery(Colaba). The following are the details of the game:—

DURHAM L. I.

Goal.
Steele
Doick, Storey,
MacMahon, Addison, Morton,
Flannigan, Gissing, Basnett, Tansey, Morton.

O

Redmond, Tyler, Lt. Furber, Preston, Plunkett,
Welsh, Quinn, Cruise
McBride Plunkett
Dwyer
Goal

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

Referee—Mr. Sale.

The Irish set the ball in motion from the northern goal and were able to get in a short distance when the sphere was returned. The Durhams then worked in a little way with like reasult, nothing of any great importance occurring. The Irishmen nevertheless for the time being succeeded in confining their opponents to their own territory, when Preston got in a good shot, which unfortunately struck the goal-post. Following up the kick out, the Durhams were then able to reverse matters and secure a "corner," which Gissing very nearly converted. A sharp struggle between the forwards took place not long after, and Plunkett, drawing it out of the ruck, centred to Furber, who, finding himself hard pressed, passed to Redmond the latter netting it with a fine kick (1st goal.) Two vigorous assaults following in quick succession soon after made matters extremely uncomfortable for Steele, and, judging by the vigour in which they were run in, one cannot but regret the erratic kicks. The game continued fast and furious and amidst the wildest cheering the Royal Irish rushed their opponent's charge. The attack was for the nonce repulsed by the packs and, falling to Gissing, was by him capitally rushed north, a "corner" resulting. Nothing came of the penalty but the Royal Irish managed at once to force the game out of their own half and into that of the Durhams. Plunkett once more had the course clear, but the shot he put in again, to his ill-luck, struck the post. Half time was piped not long after, the score standing: Royal Irish Regiment one goal, to Durham Light Infantry, *nil*.

On the resumption of the game the Durhams at once became the aggressors but the sphere went out. On being brought in again, the Irishmen succeeded in relieving pressure and, working their way along the line, Plunkett centred to his partner, when Tyler, quick to improve the opportunity, kicked in (2nd goal). "Hands" against the visitors was given soon after and a "corner" to the D. L. I. followed. A sharp struggle opposite the Royal Irish goal from this ended in Morton heading it in. Play during the next few minutes was a succession of assaults and counters and was extremely interesting from the fact that either goal had its turn of being put in danger. The play continued close and the excitement was maintained at fever heat. A foul against Tyler was given not long after and the Durhams were able to rush their opponents' goal. The footing thus obtained was not long maintained as the Irishmen soon ran the sphere back again and were on the point of scoring when Doick opportunely intervened. A "corner" to either side tended only to increase the excitement. The Durhams became particularly attentive during the last few minutes, but the defence of Dwyer and his immediate assistants, the half-backs, was splendid and beat back all assaults. Thus when time sounded soon after, the Royal Irish won by 2 goals to one.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Major-General R. Eardley Wilmot, C.B., Bengal Infantry, from 7th September, 1898; Colonels F. D. Mander and J. Rutherford, both of the Bombay Infantry, from the 10th September, 1898.

It is stated that Major the Hon. Charles Harbord Scots Guards, eldest son of Lord Suffield, will accompany the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Viceroy-designate of India, as Military Secretary. Major Harbord has already seen service in our Eastern Empire and in Canada. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Lorne in the Dominion, and filled the same office with three successive Viceroys of India—the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Dufferin, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. In 1895, Major Harbord was appointed a Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

These sports, which are fixed to commence this afternoon, promise, if entries are to be taken as a criterion, to be the most successful of their kind ever held. Nineteen years ago the Athletic portion of the engagement was first started, and though there have, in the past, been seasons of dearth in the matter of support from outside, the executive of late years have had little reason to complain; and this year, as a matter of fact, have great cause for jubilation at the bumper entries their prospectus has drawn. We congratulate the Gymkhana, and believe that when the four or five days' sport they have so painstakingly arranged for the delectation of the public is over, there will be but one opinion on its merits, and that well be, "Excellent". To touch lightly on the entries as compared with those of last year it might be said that in every instance they have doubled, and in some even trebled themselves. Dealing with members' entries first, a reference to winners last year may be interesting. On that occasion that all round sportsman, P. F. Fischer, annexed the Young Cup, gaining premier honors in the majority of the events open to members in both branches of the meeting. He captured the 100 yards Challenge Cup in 10 4-5 secs, the quarter mile Challenge Cup in 57 2-5 secs., the half mile for members in 2 mts. 20 3-5 secs, and the half mile steeple chase. 2 mts. 51 3-5 secs. Of course he had but slight opposition in most of the contests, but there are several new names among the entries this year, and as he is said to be in excellent trim, more exciting finishes may well be looked for. Of the other events for members, E. O'Brien held the lead last year in the 120 yds. hurdle race; the high jump with 5 ft. 2 1-2 inches; wide jump 19ft. 9 inches and shot-putting 32ft. 3 inches. With regard to the open events, which have all almost more than doubled the entries of past years, little can be said, as most of the entrants are new to the Bombay course. Among these appear the names of Corpl. Checkley of the Black Watch—the 1000 yds. and mile champion—Bellington of the Shropshire L. I., at Colaba, who has often run second to Checkly; and Bosson of the Cheshire Regiment. All of these have entered for the quarter, and half mile open events, and if they can get together in the various items, some excellent racing with good timings should result. But it is feared that the time table of events, which appeared on Saturday, will interfere in a great measure with this probability, especially so in the races for members. To-day, the half mile flat for members is timed to take place at 4-15, and the 150 yards handicap only five minutes later; on Tuesday at 3-45 the 100 yards, 4-10 the 220 yards handicap, 4-15 one mile Bicycle Race, the quarter mile Challenge Cup at 4-25 and the half mile steeple chase 4-30. This perhaps can be remedied, and ought to be if possible, or the object of the Young Cup will be entirely nullified. There should not be much difficulty in doing this, as the programme on both days, in both the members' and open events, offers an excellent variety of sport from which the interchanges might be made, to afford competitors in these more interesting events a reasonable interval of time for rest and opportunity to enter for all of them.

The Sports will commence this afternoon at 3-20.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT THE TIVOLI.

The members of the Amateur Dramatic Club, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, have again come forward to cater to the entertainment and amusement of the public, and the dramatic and musical performance given on Friday night last, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Collette and Officers, K. S. L. I., added considerably to the good opinion formed of them on the previous occasion. Everything went well from start to finish and resulted in a complete success. There was a fairly large audience, but with the thermometer somewhere in the vicinity of 90 degrees, it is not suprising that there were a number of vacant seats. The first item on the programme was the comedietta in one act "Cut off with a Shilling," the three characters of which were cleverly pourtrayed by Mr. and Mrs. Evetts and Mr. Carpenter, the largest share falling to Mrs Evetts who acted the part of Kitty Gaythorne in a charming manner. After a short interval, two songs were given by Mr Bettsworth and Mr Carpenter, both of which were well received and encored, the choruses receiving flattering attention from a portion of the audience in the back seats. Mr. Carpenter was particularly amusing in his comic contributions, and in the duet, "The Pride of the B V.A." he and Mr. Bettsworth caused great merriment. "The Duchess of Bayswater and Co," a farcical comedy in one act, brought the entertainment to a close at a somewhat late hour. The piece was capitally staged, and all the parts were well sustained throughout, Mr. Carpenter being highly successful as the Duke of Bayswater Mr Dove presided at the piano with his usual skill

Another critic writes:—The Shropshire Amateur Dramatic Club gave a very enjoyable performance at the Tivoli Theatre on Friday evening last. The programme consisted of three parts. Part I was a comedietta in one act by Theyre Smith, "Cut off with a Shilling," Part II a short concert, and Part III "The Duchess of Bayswater and Co." a one-act farcical comedy. "Cut off with a Shilling" was capitally acted, Mrs. Evetts, as Kitty Gaythorne being excellent The Colonel Berners of Mr. Evetts was a fine character study and the Sam Gaythorne of Mr. Carpenter was well sustained. Of the second part, the comic duet and dance "The Pride of the B.V.A." was certainly the hit of the evening, It is exceedingly funny and the eccentric dance with rifles was the best thing we have seen for a long time. Messrs Carpenter and Bettsworth are to be congratulated on their talent and originality. The other songs were well rendered. "The Duchess of Bayswater and Co." was will acted throughout, the title role being played in quite professional style by Mrs. Evetts, the make up as the energetic Duchess who "gets no rents, so works to support her tenants" being very good. The other parts were well sustained by Messrs. Carpenter, Bettsworth and Evetts and Mrs. Wylde. The mounting of both plays was very pretty, especially the latter. The performance will be given again this evening

FIRE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a one storeyed house on Falkland Road, causing considerable damage to the building and destroying the property of its tenant. The house belonged to Shaik Ismail Shaik Aaroon, a Memon merchant, residing at Memonwada, and was at the time of the outbreak occupied by Merwan Nusserwan Irani, a baker, who utilised the whole of the ground floor as a tea and coffee shop and had a bakery at the rear. The place was opened early yesterday morning as usual, and the servants were at work in lighting the furnace for baking bread. About 5 o'clock one of the servants noticed fire in the room next to the furnace and gave the alarm. Information was immediately conveyed to the Girgaum Police station whence telephonic messages were despatched to the different fire-brigade stations. In the meantime the flames spread with rapidity and the entire contents of the shop was ablaze. The Municipal steamers came upon the scene in quick succession and the Babulla Tank and Gowalia Tank steamers were at once set work with a copious supply of water available from the main. The fire was brought under control within an hour after the outbreak but not before the whole of the roof of the building, besides the contents of the shop, had been destroyed. The damage done to the house is estimated at Rs. 10,000 and the loss sustained by the shop-keeper is set down at Rs. 5,000. The contents of the shop has been insured at Rs. 5,000 with Messrs, Volkart Brothers. The building is not insured.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs:—Advices received here from St. Petersburg, confirm the recent statements that Russia is in possession of an important railway concession in Persia of an exclusive nature. Russian trade with Tabriz and other towns in North Persia has enormously increased during the past years. The Russian Government is pressing on the Shah the necessity of improving the roads in the northern provinces, especially those leading from the Russian frontier stations and from the port of Resh. The Russian Naval Department is taking steps to strengthen the flotilla of gunboats on the Caspian Sea. The new boats will be sent down the Volga in sections to Astrakhan, where they will be put together. The island of Ashusada, in the south-eastern corner of the Caspian, which belongs to Russia, will have its fortifications strengthed and be made a naval station.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

THE ACCUSED INDISPOSED.

TRIAL ADJOURNED.

The further hearing of the case in which Clive Durant is charged with attempting to extort money from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, was adjourned on Saturday morning, as the accused was lying ill with fever at the European General Hospital. Durant sent a note on Saturday morning to the Clerk of the Crown stating, that as he had been indisposed, he had to go to the hospital, and would not on that account be able to attend the court to proceed with the trial. The Clerk of the Crown having communicated the contents of the note to Mr. Justice Candy, in Chambers, his lordship deputed a police officer to go to the hospital and to procure a certificate of Durant's illness from the physician in charge of the hospital. It transpired that the police officer, who had instituted inquiries into the matter, informed his lordship that Durant was suffering from fever, and that a certificate to that effect would be sent in the course of the day by the physician in charge.

Mr. Justice Candy took his seat on the Bench about 12 (noon) and addressing the jury said, that the accused had to go to the hospital on account of indisposition, and that his lordship had satisfied himself that he could not appear that day in court. The jury would probably be required on Monday morning. As usual a notice would be put by the Clerk of the Crown in the morning papers, asking them to be present on Monday morning.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who represents the co-accused Dady, said that he understood that the packet in connection with which he had made the application to Court the other day had arrived by the English mail.

Nanabhoy Cowasjee, a witness for the prosecution, it will be remembered, in his evidence stated, that the originals of his second and third class certificates as engineer had been sent to Perim together with an application for a situation for which he had applied. The Hon. Mr. Mehta made an application to the court the same evening, stating on an affidavit made by Mr. Merwanjee Alpaiwalla, solicitor for one of the co-accused, that inquiries had been made both in Bombay and Karachi if Nanabhoy had ever obtained such certificates as he had deposed to in court, and he learnt that no certificates as stated by the witness had been issued to him either at Bombay or Karachi.

Mr. Alpaiwalla, on behalf of his client, undertook to pay the costs for sending a telegram to the Post Master of Aden, directing him to take charge of and return the packet spoken of by the witness, to the Post Master General of Bombay to be eventually made over to the court.

Mr. Starling, the Clerk of the Crown, in reply to his lordship, said that he was in possession of the packet received that morning by the mail steamer arriving from Aden. The superscription on the packet, which was only a half anna post cover, was as follows:—Framjee Rustomjee, Proprietor, New Ice Factory, Perim, Aden.

His Lordship asked Mr. Starling to break open the cover.

Mr. Starling having broken open the cover, drew out from it a paper, about eight inches square, which was blank on both sides.

By direction of his lordship, Mr. Starling made the following note on the paper:—This piece of paper, blank on both sides, is the only article found in the cover No. 417.

The court then adjourned till this (Monday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain L. H. Crawford, C.B., R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 14th September and called at Queenstown on the 16th, Malta on the 24th, Port Said on the 27th and Suez on the 28th idem. She has brought three Squadrons, 3rd Hussars, for Lucknow, consisting of 17 officers, 5 ladies and 3 children, 2 warrant officers, 372 non-commissioned officers and men, 40 women, and 60 children, No. 29th Company Southern Division, R.A., from Malta to Barrackpore, consisting of 4 officers, 131 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, and 8 children, and drafts consisting of 29 officers, 4 ladies and 1 child, 4 warrant officers, 3 women, and 6 children, 675 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 11 children. In all, 50 officers, 3 women, and 6 children, 1,178 men, 54 women and 79 children. During the voyage two deaths occurred, one child aged 5 months belonging to the 3rd Hussars and the other aged 15 months, belonging to the 11th Hussars, both of whom died from natural causes. The Simla had a fine passage throughout. The following is the list of Officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs F Wogan Browne and 3 child 3rd Husrs	2nd Lieut J C Preston 3rd Hussars
Lieut Col Joanstone R A M C	2nd Lieut R S Hunt 3rd Hussars
Maj and Mrs Carthew Yourstount and child 1st R Highlanders	2nd Lieut R R Henderson 3rd Hussars
Major Townshend R A	2nd Lt Robinson 2nd Suffolk Regt
Major F P Nichols R A M C	2nd Lieut A W Quinlow 1st Border Regt
Maj and Mrs G B Smith R A	2nd Lieut G Landole 3rd Hussars
Capt N E Stobart 5th Dragoon Guards	2nd Lieut J E Brind R A
Capt H W Mann A V Dept	2nd Lieut W Sadleir-Jackson 9th Lancers
Capt and Mrs J Browne 2nd Border Regt	2nd Lieut R V Kelly 3rd Hussars
Captain J E Mackenzie 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut H Lee 1st Scott Rifles
Capt and Adjt and Mrs A A Kennedy 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut Andrews 1st Hants Regt
Capt P W Chetwode 19th Hussars	2nd Lieut H Von D Hardinge 1st Hants Regt
Lieut and Mrs G Laing 16th Lancers	2nd Lieut C G Walker Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs W M Tower 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut G Craster Unattached List
Lieut and Mrs M Kartright 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut F W C Gilchrist Unattached List
Lieut C W O Unthank 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut B C H Drew-Unattached List
Lieut G H C Madden 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut M E S Johnson Unattached List
Lieut J G Lithbridge 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut A E Johnson, Unattached List
Lieut H R S Laverton 3rd Hussars	2nd Lieut E Percy Smith 20th Hussars
Lt and Rg Mr and Mrs C E Hann 3rd Hussars	Rev A W Griffith C E Chaplain
Lieut E A Bourke R A M C	Rev J Bloomfield R C Chaplain
Lt L C Hope 1st Dorset Regt	
2nd Lieut A H Wood 4th Cameronians	
2nd Lieut J Dauncey 1st Dorset Regt	

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Maj T E Carte 29th Co S D R A	2nd Lieut L C Evans 29th Co S D R A
Capt Nichol 29th Co S D R A	2nd Lieut G B Roberts 29th Co S D R A

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Major St C Osevald 3rd Hussars

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. RACOON.

Her Majesty's Steamer Racoon, Captain George H. Hewett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trincomalee, which port she left on the 30th September, calling at Colombo on the 2nd inst. and leaving next day for Bombay. The Racoon was commissioned on the 1st February last at Sheerness for service on the East Indies Station in place of H. M's. steamer Brisk, which was relieved by her at Aden in April last; and proceeded to Trincomalee, where she remained for five months. She has come here to be docked for the usual repairs, and will probably be in Bombay for six weeks, after which she will proceed to Aden to relieve H. M. S. Melpomene, now stationed there. She will enter the government dock to-morrow. During the voyage she experienced heavy rain with thunder and lightning. The Racoon brings a foot ball team, who will probably play some of the local teams during their stay in Bombay.—The following are the names of the officers that are on board.—Lieutenant H. B. Montagu, Lieutenant A. J. Burgess, Lieutenant C. T. Cooper, Sub-Lieutenant, B. Greenfield, Staff Surgeon E. S. M. Nepean, Paymaster A. R. G. Beal, Chief Engineer J. D. Thomsett, Asst Engineer Percy Stocker. Gunner Henry Gibson.

NUMBER OF SPINDLES IN THE WORLD.

	1897	1866	1835	1894
Great Britain	44900000	449.0000	45400000	45190000
Continent	30320000	29350000	28150000	27350000
Total Europe	75220000	74250000	73650000	72540000
United States—North.	13900000	13800000	13700000	13550000
Do —South.	3456537	3011196	2433218	2291064
Total United States.	17356537	16811196	1613 218	15841064
East Indies	4 63618	3932945	3809 29	3641000
Japan	773738	757196	580945	53 074
China	440000	275000	115200	662 0
Total India, etc	5279356	49 5141	4506074	4237274
Total world	97855893	96026337	94289 22	92648338

At the Comedy, on September 21, there was produced a musical farce, adapted by Mr. Arthur Sturgess from the French of M. Maurice Ordonneau, entitled "The Topsy-Turvy Hotel."

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent says it is notorious that in regard to the new programme of warship building it was decided to place no order in England that could be fulfilled elsewhere. This decision was due to the prevalence of labour disputes in England and the consequent uncertainty of obtaining delivery within the time specified in the contracts though it coincides with the ill-will created in Russian naval circles by recent events in the Far East. The firm of Laird, of Birkenhead, has, however, obtained an order for a torpedo-boat destroyer of 350 tons. Three cruisers and four torpedo-boat destroyers are to be built in Germany, one large cruiser in France, and a first-class cruiser and a battleship in the United States

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

The Admiral has been more successful than the so-called concert. Indeed, the firmness with which he has acted has caused something like consternation at the Yildiz Kiosk and perhaps a certain amount of suppressed indignation in more than one European capital. "I give you four days" said Admiral Noel to Edhem Pasha "for the complete disarmament of your Bashi-Bazouks". Edhem telegraphed to the Porte and the Porte sent to the British Embassy to know if there could not be some abatement of the Admiral's demands. M. de Bunsen refused to interfere. The next move on the part of the Turks was to put forward a request that the rifles be delivered on board a Turkish warship. "Certainly not" was the Admiral's reply. When the Porte saw that nothing was to be gained by pursuing tactics so successful when it had to deal merely with the egregious European Concert, the Sultan authorised the unconditional surrender of arms to Admiral Noel and with characteristic assurance begged the Admiral "to co-operate with Edhem Pasha in the event of resistance on the part of the population." In political circles in Constantinople, as we have since been told, importance is attached to three salient facts in the recent development of the Cretan question—namely, the action of Great Britain in ignoring the Sultan and treating directly with Edhem Pasha, the cool reception accorded by the Powers to the Turkish criculars, which have not yet been replied to by any one of them; and, finally, the action of Great Britain in dispensing with the assistance of the three other Powers in re-establishing order in Candia, thus accentuating the British sphere in Crete, for the government of which England accepts sole responsibility. What a tale of woes Abdul will have to pour into the sympathetic ears of the Kaiser when they meet! The position of disinterestedness which, it seems, the German Government set up is not reflected in the German Press and, as one of the English correspondents at Berlin points out, if there be an "Anglo-German agreement," it certainly does not affect the question of Crete. For instance, scarcely a day passes without the *Cologne Gazette* publishing comments on the situation absolutely antoganistic to the wishes and action of England.

THE "ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT."

We have heard very little this week about the understanding supposed to have been effected between our Government and that of the Kaiser, and those who in this country were to a certain extent "enthused" by the former reports, are inclined to regard the matter from a different standpoint in view of the news that Zanzibar is claimed by Germany as compensation. This extraordinary and unexpected rumour reaches us from Berlin this morning. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes, under date Zanzibar August 27, a statement to the effect that for several months the English have ceased work on all the streets, lighthouses, and buildings on which they were engaged, and have apparently abandoned the intention of completing them. The conclusion is drawn that Zanzibar will be ceded by England to Germany as an equivalent for the "concessions" made by Germany with regard to Delagoa Bay. In German commercial circles on the island this prospect is greeted with satisfaction. It is added that the deposed Sultan Seyid Ali Bin Said, whom the Germans carried off to the mainland after his place had been bombarded by the British squadron, is now addressed by the German officials as "Highness," and that his restoration is not impossible. Is this, people are asking, a *ballon d'essai* or what? A German colonial journal published a letter the other day by a writer who [illegible] the desirability of "the restora- [illegible] rmany by England." Now that [illegible] rned home, perhaps some means [illegible] g us know exactly how matters sta[illegible] e are all in confusion on the subject [illegible] n has not been made clearer by the e[illegible] nnouncement, also emanating from Berlin, [illegible] acquisition of Delagoa Bay is "commercial not [illegible]itical."

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

Mr. Curzon has apparently finished his "cure" a Strathpeffer. The newspapers announce that the right hon. gentleman arrived in Aberdeen from Inverness on Monday night and proceeded to Balmoral on a visit to the Queen. The Court Circular, however, makes no mention of his arrival at Balmoral, so his visit, if it really took place, was evidently not of an official character. The *Daily Telegraph* in its issue of this morning contradicts the report that Major Harbord, Scots Guards, is accompanying Mr. Curzon to India as Military Secretary. Most Anglo-Indians are familiar with the "establishment"—I suppose it would be derogatory to style it a shop—of Mr. O'Dell, the phrenologist of Ludgate Circus. Like a certain well-known institution in the neighbourhood of Baker-street, Mr. O'Dell is promptness itself in the attention he bestows on the celebrity of the hour. At present the most prominent "phrenological portraits" that attract passers-by are those of the Sirdar, shortly to be ennobled, and the Viceroy-designate, also, if rumour may be credited, soon to be provided with a handle to his name. From the character-sketch that the City phrenologist has drawn of Mr. Curzon we learn that a lady who lately met Lord Elgin's singularly lucky successor confided to Mr. O'Dell that the newly appointed Viceroy is a man who seems always to be hungry. This curious idea is construed into being "hungry after knowledge and greatness." A less equivocally expressed characteristic of the right hon. gentleman is that he is dominated by the faculty of veneration. Some people may be disposed to think that this faculty was not conspicuous when a certain marginal note was indited, but that by the way. Let us return to our shop, or rather to Mr. O'Dell. "Mr. Curzon has great respect for constituted authority. The faculty colours, so to speak, every opinion he holds and everything he does. It gives him a strange staidness. It inspires him with a love of the historic, the ancient, the established. It makes him by nature a Conservative" Moreover, he is, according to the profound phrenologist, a worshipper of the gorgeous East. "To him the East is not a rotten, dilapidated failure. It may appear so to his reason, but to his imagination there still inheres in it its past greatness, wealth, wisdom, and philosophy. To be Viceroy of a nation with a past thousands of years old is worth more to him than would be the American Presidency, or perhaps the Premiership of a European State." If that does not cause the somewhat difficult Baboos of Bengal to welcome Mr Curzon with open arms I am afraid nothing will.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangier, who has just returned to London from Hamburg, found on his arrival the following letter from the Secretary to the Currency Committee inviting him to give evidence before that body when it reassembles next month:—

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

India Office, Whitehall, S. W., 17th Sept., 1898.

Sir,—I am directed by the Indian Currency Committee to forward for your information a copy of the minutes of evidence recently presented to Parliament which will reach you in a separate packet.

I am to state that the Committee would be glad if you could appear before them as a witness to give evidence on the subjects which have been referred to them for consideration.

From the published minutes you will see that previous witnesses have been invited to speak on the effects on the trade and money market of India of the closing of the mints, the advisability or otherwise of introducing a gold standard and the means by which that end might be attained. The Committee would welcome your evidence on these points and on any others that are germane to the main subject of their inquiry.

The Committee meets again towards the end of October, and I should be glad to arrange for your examination at the time that best suits your convenience.

Hoping to receive a favourable reply, I am sir, yours faithfully

ROBERT CHALMERS, Secretary.

As Sir Cowasjee is leaving for Bombay next Thursday, he has been unable to accept the Committee's invitation. The above letter sets at rest any doubts that may have been entertained as to whether the Committee would consider it necessary to hear any more evidence before proceeding to consider what should be the nature of their report.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The results of the recent Civil Service Examination were announced yesterday. Not only is the examination for the Indian, Home and Colonial Services now the same, but this year for, I believe, the first time, the whole of the successful competitors are put into a single list. And a very long list it is, comprising close upon a hundred names. Under the present system candidates can enter for all three services if they wish and a majority on this occasion have done so. The man who heads the list—Harold Edward Dale—is, however, only down for Home and India, while the next highest competitor is also entered for two services, Indian and Colonial. It is interesting to observe that of the eight gentlemen bearing native names, five—Manmatha Krishna Dab, Jotindra Nath Roy (of Narail) Byramjee Rustomjee Mehta, Gokal Chand Badhwar, and Ghazanfur Ali Khan—entered for the three services, one—Jotindra Nath Roy (of Dacca) for the Indian and Colonial and the remaining two—Pratap Chandra Dutt and Charu Chandra Dutt—for the Indian. It will be still more interesting if any of the native gentlemen should elect to join or be allocated by the Commissioners to the Home Service. It would be a distinct novelty to see one of our native fellow subjects installed in a Government department at Whitehall and we may yet live to see an Asiatic as permanent head of the India Office and virtually joint ruler of our Eastern Empire. We have a native as member of Parliament, a native as Professor in one of our University Colleges, a native as resident surgeon at a London dispensary, and I believe a native in ecclesiastical charge of one of our English parties; why not a native member of the Home Civil Service? The marks obtained vary from 3,464 to 1,706 None of the native candidates are amongst those who occupy very highly places in the list. Mr. Deb is forty-eightth with 2,033 marks, Mr. Roy (of Narail) fifty-second with 2,021; Mr. Mehta sixty-sixth with 1881; Mr. P. C. Dutt sixty-ninth with 1862; Mr. C.C. Dutt seventy-first with 1846; Mr. B. Roy (of Dacca) seventy-fifth with 1,816; Mr. G. C. Badhwar eighty-second with 1783; and Ghazanfur Ali Khan ninetieth with 1752. In view of the altered condition of things in this country and the eagerness with which sprigs of the nobility sometimes display to make their way in other callings, the absence of aristocratic names is noticeable. The Indian Civil Service, the pride and admiration of the British nation, has long been distinguished for the number of parsons' sons in its ranks. It will, I suppose, be a long time before it is celebrated for the number of peers sons' it contains. For more than one reason this is perhaps to be regretted.

LORD DUFFERIN AS A CITY MAN.

Everybody has heard of the London and Globe Finance Corporation and knows that its chairman is the Marquis of Dufferin and its managing Director Mr. Whitaker Wright. Everybody has also heard of the *Pall Mall's* grievance against the Corporation. It all came out when Mr. Hooley was startling the world, both of those "in the know" and of those who are innocent in certain City ways, by his extraordinary frankness, or, as they would say East of St. Paul's, by his remarkable behaviour in giving away his friends. The *Pall Mall* discovered after the tragic death of its late City editor, Mr. G. Bartrick Baker, that in November last a cheque for £4,66-5, purporting to be drawn by the London and Globe Finance Corporation. in favour of Mr. Baker, was paid by him to his private banking account. The *Pall Mall*, annoyed at the discovery, put itself in communication with Mr. Whitaker Wright and some correspondence which passed between the parties was published. Not getting all the information it wanted, the *Pall Mall* through its manager, Mr. Leslie, opened a correspondence with the secretary of the Company which had no particular result. In view of the annual meeting of the Corporation being fixed for last Tuesday, the "P. M. G." printed the further correspondence and called upon the directors to say why the above cheque was paid to its deceased employee. In order that the matter should not escape attention large placards were issued and the affair soon became the talk of the whole City. There had been a paragraph in some of the papers that Lord Dufferin, disgusted at the revelations in the Hooley case, had decided to shake the dust of the City entirely off his feet; but this turned out to be a false report. Lord Dufferin not only took the chair, but, in order to discharge his duty, rose from his bed, to which he had been confined by an attack of pneumonia. At the outset of his speech he explained his personal connexion with the Corporation. When it was known that he was about to retire from his official position as Ambassador at Paris, he received numerous invitations to accept the chairmanship of various companies which were in course of construction or on the point of being launched; but he persistently declined every invitation of the sort, feeling that the investing public might attach more importance to his name than it deserved, and that they might be inclined to risk their money merely on the strength of his association with an enterprise the success of which, of course, he had no peculiar power of guaranteeing. When however the directors of this company made to him a similar proposition, the circumstances were totally different. The London and Globe was a going concern, its affairs were in full operation, all its capital had been subscribed, and the gentleman (Sir William Robinson) whose lamented death had occasioned the vacancy in the chairmanship was a personal friend of his own. He was also upon most intimate and friendly terms with the other directors of the company, especially with Lord Loch. He might further mention—although he did not lay any great stress on the circumstance—that he had been very much interested in chemistry and metallurgy. Having accepted the honourable position of their chairman, nothing would be wanting on his part to render them due and loyal service. He might also add, in view of certain incidents which had recently occurred in the public Courts—though he trusted such an assurance would be considered unnecessary—that neither he nor any of his co-directors had ever received any consideration of any sort or description for joining the board; nor were they in receipt of any remuneration, whether direct or indirect, beyond that which, as known to them all, was provided in the articles of association of the company. He might, moreover, add that, after due examination and inquiry, he became one of the largest holders in both the London and Globe and the British-American Corporations; and at that moment he felt more satisfied than ever of the advantage of his position. As to the reports propagated that he had resigned his position as their chairman, they were without the slightest shadow of a foundation. All this was very proper and very interesting; but Lord Dufferin concluded his long and able speech without so much as an allusion to the "Pall Mall." Mr. Whitakar Wright, who also spoke, was equally reticent on the subject, although a shareholder called out "Do not forget the "Pall Mall Gazette." Next day several papers, including the "Daily News," "the Daily Chronicle," the "St. James' Gazette," and, of course, the inevitable "Star" expressed their opinions in very plain language, though with courtesy to the eminent chairman of the Corporation. "With the best will in the world towards Lord Dufferin," observes the 'St. James' Gazette,' it is with considerable regret that we find a great gentleman and a great diplomatist of his calibre in the delicate position he was occupying at the meeting of the London and Globe Finance Corporation. Lord Dufferin is held so high in the opinion of his countrymen that they would prefer not to be obliged to associate his name with speculative company-promoting It is satisfactory to hear Lord Dufferin state that 'neither I nor any of my co-directors have ever received any consideration of any sort or description for joining the directorate;' but it is painful to think that such a statement should ever be called for. As regards the finances of this company we need say nothing here; but when all London is placarded with the posters of an evening paper, which asks questions of the London and Globe suggesting the bribery, or attempted bribery, of its City editor, a distinctly unpleasant impression is produced, and a plain answer ought to be forthcoming." In its issue of to-day the "Pall Mall" recapitulates the facts and adds some other details as to Mr. Whitaker Wright's relations with Mr. Bartrick Baker. For example it quotes the following paragraph which appeared on the "Pall Mall" on February, 1898, under the heading "A Gift Horse":—"The London and Globe directors are of opinion that philanthropy in the City does not pay, and, owing to the lack of unanimity with which their proposal for taking over the mines issued by the old West Australian Exploring and Finance Company has been received, are considering the advisability of withdrawing their offer.

They claim to be under no legal or moral obligation in the matter, as the only properties issued by the Globe in West Australia are the Wealth of Nations, Lake View Consols and Ivanhoe." The "Pall Mall" people say that the mannuscript of the above was written by Mr. Whitaker Wright and is in their possession.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The friends of the late Henry Curwen and those o his kinsman, Mr. William Wordsworth, the former distinguished Principal of Elphinstone College, will read with gratification the following item of University Intelligence which I clip from yesterday's issue of the 'Times":—

Edward Stanley Curwen, of Carlisle School, and Christopher William Wordsworth, of Loretto School, have been nominated and admitted Thomas Exhibitioners of Queen's College.

The conjunctian of the two names is both a singular and noteworthy. Another piece of University news of interest comes from Cambridge. The Board of Indian Civil Service Studies have made a new appointment,viz. teacher in the Russian language, Mr. N. Schwurmann, Christ's College, being selected. The appointment was, I believe, made some time ago, but we only now recieve official notification of the fact through the pages of the new University Calendar. That Russian should be included in the curriculum for Indian Civil Service candidates at Cambridge is another instance of the manner in which the older universities are desirious of moving with the times. At Oxford there has been a Reader in Russian since 1889, the post being ably filled by Professor W. R. Morfill. Why is there not a Professorship of Russian at Cooper's Hill College?

MARRIAGE.

Two interesting weddings took place in the Suburbs on Saturday. At the Presbyterian Church of England, Highgate, Mr. George Macartney, British Agent at Kashgar and son of Sir Halliday Macartney, of the Chinese Embassy, was married to Miss Catherine Theodora Borland, daughter of Mr James Borland, 74, Cecile Park, Crouch End. At Holy Trinity Church, Clapham, an Indian army doctor, Major M. T. Kelawala, was married to an English lady, Miss Fuller, daughter of Mr. Charles Fuller, St. Edmunds, Clapham. The Bishop, designate of Calcutta, the Rev. E. J. C. Welldon, in the capacity I suppose of the former head-master of Dulwich College, officiated at the marriage of young Mr. Johnston of the Bovril Company, to Miss Maude Gordon, daughter of a gentleman living at Stanmore, and niece of the Lord Mayor of London. As was to be expected, no expense was spared to make the ceremony imposing, and a special train was engaged to take the London guests to Stanmore, where the wedding took place. It is announced that a marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Stanley William Coxon, Deputy-Commissioner of Chanda, C.P., third son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Stackpole Coxon, of 155, Sloane-street, and May, second daughter of Dr. Dougan Bird, of Melbourne, Australia. It is also notified this morning that our eminently successful Chief Commissioner of Police, Sir Edward Bradford, is about to marry again, the lady being Miss Edith Mary Nicholson, second daughter of Mr. William Nicholson, J.P., of Basing Park, Hants.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Although he had long lived in retirement, there were few Englishmen even of this generation unacquainted with the splendid career of the veteran Colonial statesman and administrator, Sir George Grey, who, on Monday night, passed away at the advanced age of 86, and everyone is delighted that the honour of sepulture in St. Paul's Cathedral is to be paid to his remains. His enduring monument is, as has been well said, the magnificent colonial empire in the southern seas, of which he was one of the chief architects, having done much solid work in laying and insuring the foundations. Many appreciative notices of the work of the greatest of all our great Proconsuls are published. The *Times*, which was at times frightened by his demoratic excesses—he was almost a Republican—says of him:—"He had great sagacity and breadth of view; rare promptitude of resolution; like Mr. Gladstone, he was almost persuaded of his own infallibility, and above all he was always being thanked, praised, and rewarded, and he was not unfrequently in disgrace and very frequently in hot water. No wonder that some of his English chiefs, and notably the coolheaded Lord Carnarvon, were in the habit of speaking of him as "a dangerous man." He could never be trusted to obey orders. He was apt to forget that Ministers answerable to Parliament could neither ignore nor delegate their responsibilities. If an order seemed unreasonable or indiscreet, Grey simply disobeyed. Nay, when charged with the promulgation of a Constitution which did not please him, he simply threw it on one side, and called the act "suspension." It is quite true that he was generally justified by events and that his high-handed action was finally condoned; but all the more was he 'dangerous'; and Ministers did not much like him." A philanthropist, an optimist, and a thorough-going democrat, he held that these new lands were the heritage of the English people and advocated small allotments and the extreme claims of labour. That was all very well; but he seemed to forget that capital had also its claims to consideration, even in the interests of the new colonies themselves; and he undoubtedly gave an impulse to the artificial labour boom which landed Australasia for a time in great financial trouble. As for the aborigines who had previous and prescriptive titles to the soil, no administrator ever handled them in more masterly fashion or gained their confidence more entirely. They could not be suffered to cumber the ground they neglected, and it was Grey's business to reconcile the hunters of the kangaroo and opossum to their fate and the new order of things. Even the fierce New Zealanders learned to call him their father, and, though he never shrank from decisive action, his wise and firm humanity spared much effusion of blood. It was a pleasing sight at the last to see the frail and careworn old man living like a New Zealand feudal baron, surrounded by devoted dependants.

The story of how he helped to save India is related by a friendly pen. "Sir George Grey was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope at the time—some forty years ago—when the first news reached him of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. As it chanced, transports on the way to Lord Elgin, at Singapore, were at the Cape when the news came to hand. What was to be done? Sir George Grey quickly decided. The reinforcements must go, not go Singapore, but to Calcutta. Colonel Hope, the officer in command of the transports, demurred to disobeying his orders from home in this fashion. But Sir George was imperative, and used or usurped his power as High Commissioner to enforce his commands. Colonel Hope, having required him to put his orders in writing, obeyed and his reinforcements reached India in time to enable Sir Colin Campbell to relieve Havelock at Lucknow. It was a bold, a dangerous thing to do, but it was Sir George Grey all over; and, as all soon came to recognise, it helped to save India. It is right to add that the version of the facts above given is not accepted as entirely accurate in all quarters. Lord Loch, among others, has pointed that to Lord Elgin belongs in equal measure the credit due for such diversion of reinforcements as occurred, since the troops which Sir George Grey diverted to India "left the Cape about August 7—subsequent, therefore, to the date of Lord Elgin's arrival in Calcutta, and more than a month subsequent to the instructions issued by Lord Elgin from Singapore for the diversion of the China Expeditionary Force to that place." Sir George Grey's own account of the matter, written in reply to Sir Henry Loch, was a follows: "At this crisis a transport arrived bringing Colonel Adrian Hope and the 93rd Regiment on the way to Singapore, there to join Lord Elgin. I did not hesitate to require and instruct the transport to proceed without an hour's unnecessary deley direct to Calcutta instead of to Singapore to ascertain if the Governor-General deemed it necessary to retain them. Colonel Adrian Hope agreed to act on my suggestion in this respect if I would assume the whole responsibility of the proceeding. The result of this proceeding was that the speedy taking of Lucknow was rendered possible to Sir Colin Campbell, the 93rd Highlanders, under the noble Adrian Hope, a detachment of the 82nd, and the battery of artillery from the Cape completing the forces with which he achieved that object." Speaking of the general principles of his policy, Sir George said to an interviewer: "One ruling idea in my life has been, 'Get outposts on the frontier of civilisation, I mean libraries, schools, museums, appliances for civilising people. That was my idea in giving my collections to the museums at Auckland and elsewhere." "That has been a useful formula to me," he went on, "and another has been, 'Keep the Old World out of the New.' Here, in the Old World, they have conscriptions, and standing armies, and all sorts of evils which in the future will be done away with. When the strong young New World kept clear of all this, unites itself and joins hands with Britain in the future, it will be little mischief that any power on the Continent can do even if it does keep its relics of barbarism." When one compares the sagacious and elevated Sir George Grey with the kind of men who in these latter days are too often sent out to be Colonial Governors, third-rate peers and suchlike, we must admit that in some things at all events "we are no better than our fathers." Sir George Grey had at one time a prospect of becoming Viceroy of India. When in 1861 he returned to New Zealand to become Governor of that Colony for the second time he had a formal promise of the reversion of the Governor-Generalship of Canada. The claims of New Zealand prevented his accepting the Canadian appointment which, as in the case of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, would in all probability have been the stepping-stone to India.

By the death of Mr. Jeremiah James Colman, which occurred on Sunday, Norwich, the headquarters of the extensive firm of which he was head, loses a philanthropic citizen and the Liberal party one of its best type of members. For many years Mr. Colman sat in Parliament as representative of his native city, but, unlike so many wealthy middle class men, he was satisfied with this honour and had no extravagant social aspirations. The financial support he rendered to his party must have represented a good many thousand pounds but in his case the ullimate result was not a title. It was through no fault of Mr. Colman that he died without a handle to his name. He was one of the few men in political life of his financial position who made no efforts to procure a baronetcy, but who, when that distinction was offered to him, declined it. His death reminds me of a story that used to be told about Mr. Gladstone. On one occasion the veteran statesman was staying with Mr. Colman in the country and a large party had been invited to meet the Liberal leader. Coming down to dinner just as the gong was being sounded, Mr. Gladstone, turning to his host, naively inquired, "Are we all mustered? Mr. Colman's daughter is married to Mr. James Stuart, M.P., whose name, I believe, as that of one of the prime movers in a certain mischievous agitation, is not held in high esteem in India.

I have also to annouce the deaths of Major-General Charles Holroyd, who did such good work in Assam during the Mutiny; Major-General A. F. Hamilton, R.E., (Madras); Major-General J. F. Stafford, late Bengal S. C.; Bishop Jenner, retired Colonial prelate; the Rev. John Hall, of New York; Mr. J. L. Elliott, Father of the Athenæum Club; Mr. W. H. Hadow, one of the finest batsmen Harrow has produced; and Herr Theodor Fontane, the popular Berlin poet and novelist.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain F. J Cole, with the overland mails of the 23rd September, arrived in Bombay harbour at daylight on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Addington Miss B C	Mackinnon Miss E A
Burr Mr and Mrs	Manson 2nd Lt B E A
Burnand Miss	Mooris Mr J H G
Bannerman 2nd Lt O W	Nixen 2nd Lt E M
Barr 2nd Lt J H V	O'Bryan Mrs
Buston 2nd Lt H F	Price Mrs
Caldwell Miss	Pourard 2nd Lt B
Davey Mr Mrs Miss and inft	Reynolds Mrs
Dixon Mrs C H	Rixon Miss
Edwards Miss E	Reynold Miss
Elks 2nd Lt E C	Stewart Capt and Mrs J M
Gray Mrs W H and infant	Stephen [illegible]
Hogg 2nd Lt H C M	Talbot 2[illegible]
Hudson Miss F	Whiting [illegible]
Hudson Miss E	Weighell[illegible]
Ingham Mrs and 3 children	Warburt[illegible]
Johnstone Surg Capt	Waddell[illegible]
Johnson 2nd Lt R	Write 2nd[illegible]
Jeffrey 2nd Lt W H	Ward 2nd[illegible]
Kirkpatrick 2nd Lt C	Wilson 2[illegible]

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Lt W C	McKerrell [illegible]pt R
Appelbaum Mr H	Mullatt M[illegible]
Aylmer Col	Maclaren Mrs & 2 daughters
Beechur Mrs	Napier Capt and Mrs
Brendon Mr B A	O'Donoghie Mr W
Bayley Mr A W	Phillips Mrs A L
Baugh Mrs J E	Phipps Hornby Maj and Mrs
Binn, Miss	Purepoy Capt
Brander Capt	Pryke Mr E W
Bell Lt E W	Paget Mr
Brown Major	Pinhey Mrs
Curry Mr Mrs and child	Pinder Mr D A
Coghlan Mr R H	Pearson Mr and Mrs
Clarke Miss G	Rose Capt C S
Cooke General L A	Ravenshaw Capt and Mrs
Crommelin Mr and Mrs	Russell Mr L J B
Craig Mr S	Reynolds Mrs and 2 Children
Cleven Mr J	Ross Mr H de L
Cracroft Capt	Rideout Mr
Dennys Capt	Ravenhill Lt H S
Dixon Mr and Mrs	Rocke Capt W
Dennys Mrs child and infant	Rideout Mrs
Duncan Capt and Mrs	Robertson Mr B Mrs and inft
Dominehetti Capt	Rust Mr J A
Earle Surg Capt H M	Smith Mr W B
Ellis Surg Col Mrs and infant	Smith Capt W D
Evelegh Major F G	Schalsh Lieut Col
Foyer Capt L C and Mrs	Stewart, Lieut J L
Fox Mr F W	Smith Mr G de H
Fleming Mr C R	Stewart Mr F J
Fitzmaurice Capt	Smith Mr E A
Flanagan Mr	Thackwell Capt and Mrs
Fryor Capt and Mrs	Trevor Mr A S
Geidt Mr B G	Twiss Lieut
Gauntlett Mr M T and Mrs	Taylor Mr
Gregory Mr	Thacker Mr B R
Gosling Lt S F	Vaughan Mrs and Infant
Grazebrook Lt	Vanderby Lt C T
Hart Brig Genl Mrs and Miss	Wright Miss A F
Hitchcock Mr C	Western Maj C M
Howell Miss	Wolseley Maj Genl Sir G B
Hughes Mr W	Wheeler Lieut G M
Hubbard Surg Major	Whatman Major and Mrs
Harkness Major T R	Wallace Miss A
Hotham Lt Col and Mrs	Wilkinson Major F
Jollie Capt F	Wright Capt H B
Knox Wight Mr	Warledge Major
King Surg Lieut	Walton Mr F G T
Linney Capt A F	Williams Mr J R C
Laurie Mr	Wimberley Capt
Milles Mrs H	West Mr J D
McNaughton Lieut M P	Wolseley Sir Genl M Berd
Montgomery, Mr A S	

FROM BRINDISI.

Corbett Mr	Mowatt Dr
Dunkerley Mr L	Power Dr
Hawkes Col	Palmer Mr
Hankin Mr E H	Ransom Dr

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Barsiros Lt and Mrs

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

Although affairs in Manila are in a state of quietude, there are indications that before many weeks have elapsed there will be trouble in the Philippines, and according to advices from home the U.S. Government appears to be preparing for that event. As was expected, before the expiry of the time allowed by the ultimatum of Admiral Dewey and General Otis, Aguinaldo and his followers cleared out of the districts surrounding Manila. A Hongkong resident who has conversed frequently with rebel officers during a recent holiday trip in the Philippines states that the insurrectors are greatly dissatisfied at the Americans keeping them in the dark as regards the peace negotiations. They are willing to accept either a British or American protectorate and recognise the fatuity of undertaking the administration without the support of a naval power. Aguinaldo has waited patiently for a declaration of American policy, but his followers are impatient at the apparent delay, and therein lies the danger.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Chemulpo that a Corean formerly employed as a servant in the Russian Legation has confessed to having made the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Corea. The Emperor and Prince Imperial will recover.

On the introduction of piece work, instead of time labour, into the cotton mills at Shanghai this week, the operatives struck work, but returned to the mills after a few days.

A member of the Hanlin College having suggested, in a memorial to the Emperor, that the Board of Revenue should submit proper detailed accounts, an Imperial Edict was issued on the 16th inst. ordering that this should be done. The proposed innovation is regarded with disfavour by the officials.

There has been great loss of life on the coast of Japan, occasioned by several severe typhoons.

A melancholy suicide is reported from Nagasaki. Chaplain Freeman, of the U. S. S. Baltimore, whose mind had become unhinged in the fight at Manila on 1st May, was a passenger by the troopship Zealandia, to San Francisco. He was carefully watched during the voyage, but one day while the ship was lying at anchor, having weighted himself with a lead belt, he rushed passed the sentry and jumped overboard. He never rose again.

Rumour was busy all day yesterday, respecting affairs at Peking. It was currently reported that the Emperor of China was dead, and one report was to the effect that he was murdered by Kang-yu-wei, the head of the Reform Party. Up to the time of going to press we had not received confirmation of the report.—*China Mail* (Sep 23.)

THE PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

A MEMORIAL OF THE ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the auspices of the Indian Antivivisection Society, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Government protesting against the establishment of a Pasteur Institute or the Indian Princes' Victoria Health Institute in India. The Hon'ble Mr. Justic Ranade presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—While I sincerely thank you for the honour you have done me, I cannot but feel that it would have been far better if Mr. Justice Fulton, who is at present the president of this Society, P. C. A., had been in the chair on this occasion, or if he was not available, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., to whose charity we owe the hospital for animals, had been requested to fill the place. The Antivivisection Society is really performing the work which properly falls within the sphere of the other Society, of which Mr. Shroff is the energetic secretary; and Mr. Shroff has shown the way by which human charity can be best exercised to the dumb creation. I confess to a feeling of diffidence when, as a member of the Anti-vivisection Society one finds himself opposed to the advocates of science and medical research, who maintain that vivisection is a very useful agent in discovery and relief. As a layman one cannot safely presume to question the correctness of this professional belief, at the same time, from long association, one's feelings are ranged on the side, which pleads that the animal creation is in this matter entitled to as much protection, as the human race claims for itself. No advocate of vivisection has gone the length of carrying his love of science to the extreme point of making man—even the condemned criminal or the hopless patient—a subject of research with a view to advance science. If the higher claims of morality are admitted in this human sphere, I think that the scientific advocates of vivisection must make out a stronger case than than they have yet done, for setting aside moral considerations in the treatment of animals. At least in India, the vast majority of men repudiate the idea that we have no duty towards the lower animals, when the interest of science are concerned, and that the animal world was given to man to be crushed like clay in the hands of potter at man's sweet will. In India, millions of people believe that the animals have souls and feelings. Even if this view be set aside for a moment, there is no doubt that animals suffer pain as keenly as any human patient. It is no doubt urged in extenuation that before vivisection is practised, anæsthetics are employed to deaden the sense of pain inflicted. This, however, admittedly is not always the case, and in the Pasteur Institute at Paris, where rabbits and guinea-pigs are operated upon, no anæsthetics are employed. Further, even if the present sense of pain is deadened by the use of chloroform, nobody has suggested that the animal, if it is not killed outright in the process, does not feel its after-effects. As I said above, I will not take it on myself to say that the value of the service rendered by vivisection to science, is *nil*. It may be of some service, but it may safely be said that there is no proportion between the harm done—and done in cold blood—to many thousands of animals, and the possible service that may result therefrom to the art of healing. As Chief Justice Coleridge says, in one of his articles in the "Nineteenth Century," this service is of uncertain value, and disproportionate to the wrong done. In India, especially, both the native rulers and the British Government have to be careful on the point, because, both the Brahminical and Jain religions are very preremptory in their commands not to do the least avoidable injury to animals. The great Ashoka proclamed this edict 2,000 years ago; and went further by building hospitals where deceased animals might be treated and get cured, or might at least be protected. It was the force of this feeling which led the Government of India a few years ago to drop the Bill which they intended to bring in the Council, ostensibly to protect animals from cruelty, but which indirectly sought to legalize vivisection. Though the Bill has been dropped, it appears that some native rulers are taking steps to collect funds to start a Pasteur Institute, and the support of the Government of India is said to have been enlisted on the side of the movement. The present meeting has been convened to give expression to the strong feeling of disapproval entertained by [illegible] Hindu public generally on the subject; and I am [illegible] to see that the other communities have joined us [illegible] this work. Ladies and gentlemen, with these opening remarks, I shall now call upon the several speakers to move the propositions which have been entrusted to their charge.

A memorial was then laid before the meeting. It stated, among other things that, in India where animal life was held sacred by many millions of inhabitants, the political unwisdom of allowing a Bacteriological Institute to be started must be obvious from the past and recent experience to every far-seeing administrator. The people of India had from ancient times cultivated ideals of mercy and humanity towards the dumb creation, which were less known and less revered in any other quarter of the globe, and it would be a shock to their deeply cherished feelings to transplant the horrors of vivisection or a Pasteur Institute to their ancient land. The East, while willing to learn all that is good and pure in the West, must refuse to lower her own sublime ideals for utterly selfish and doubtful purposes at the call of empirical scientists or heartless vivisectors, and to endow a system of State-licensed torture out of the very taxes paid by a poor but an essentially tender-hearted and gentle population. The memorialists therefore, most humbly prayed that the Government of India would be graciously pleased to disallow, not only Her Majesty's honoured name to be associated with the proposed Institute, but also the establishment of an institution, which, in its methods and principles, was absolutely abhorrent to the moral or religious susceptibilities of millions of Her Majesty's subjects, and which could not but retard the true sanitary and scientific advancement of the country, by diverting its scientific talent and financial resources into wasteful, misleading and already discredited channels of investigation.

The memorial having been taken as read, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna moved, that the memorial be adopted and that the President be authorized to forward it to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The mover dwelt upon the medical aspects of the question, and drew the attentisn of his hearers to the horrors of vivisection.

Dr. K. M. Heeramanek seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Sarah Gostling in supporting the resolution suggested that Mr. Tata's University scheme should be amalgamated with she Indian Princes Victoria Health Institute, and in order to make it more universal, it might be called the "Indian Princes and peoples' University for past graduate education and development of original research." She, as a woman was against allowing Her Majestp's name being desecrated by using it in connection with the proposed Pasteur Institute.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Van Inzen, M. D., next proposed that the committee consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. M. Heeramaneck, Mrs. Sarah Gostling, Mr. N. V. Goknale, Mr. Fakirchand Premchand, Mr. D. G. Padhye; Mr. M. R. Mehta, and Mrs. Van Ingen, M. D., be authorized to prepare and the President be requested to forward (a) a memorial on the lines of the one just adopted, to the Secretary of State in Council for India, (b) a similar memorial for submission to the House of Commons, through the National Antivivisection Society, London; and (c) a memorial similar in substance to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. D. G. Padhye seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF COREA.

CONFESSION BY THE CULPRIT.

A special telegram to the *China Mail*, dated Chemulpo, Sept. 16th:—A Corean, formerly employed as a servant in the Russian Legation confesses to having made the attempt upon the life of the Emperor of Corea.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial will recover.

L'Echo de Chine (Shanghai) of the 9th inst. says:—General Greathouse, an American, adviser to the Corean Government, has come to Shanghai to engage thirty men to form the nucleus of a guard for the Emperor, and to serve, besides, as instructors. We understand that General Greathouse has aleady engaged twenty-nine men, who will be commanded by an American. The various nationalities represented in the Corps are: 9 Americans, 8 English, 6 Germans, 6 Frenchmen, and 2 Russians. The corps will be known as the 'Police Imperiale du Palais.' The engagement is for one year from the date of the first muster in the Palace at Seoul. A deduction of 5 dollars will be made each month from the salaries of the Guards, and this accumulated sum will be returned to them at the termination of their engagement; if they leave before the engagement is finished they will forfeit the money. The men will receive their armed accoutrements, and clothing and will be provided with quarters, but will not receive board. They are specially engaged for the protection of the Emperor and his family. The men may be dismissed for (1) negligent service, (2) disobedience, (3) bad conduct drunkenness or the use of opium, (4) or untruthful statements when enlisting.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

HOME.

A SCHEME for the establishment of a central bacteriological laboratory for London, it is stated, will be considered by the London County Council soon after it reassembles. Two vestries—those of Shoreditch and St. Pancras—have already expressed themselves to favour of the proposal.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—At a General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England held yesterday it was announced that the net profits for the half year ended 31st August last were £731,219. It was proposed that a half-year's dividend of interest and profits be made on the 5th of October next of 5 per cent., without deduction on account of income-tax. The Directors decided to raise the rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. the Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, vicar of Eccles, has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Sautampton, in succession to Dr. G. C. Fisher, resigned.

ELECTION.—The polling at Darlington took place on Saturday and resulted in the return of Mr. Pike Pease (Unionist) by 3,497 votes against 2,809 recorded for Mr. O. Philipps (R.).

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An explosion occurred at the works of the Scottish Cold Sorage and Ice Company, Glasgow, on Saturday, causing three deaths.—By the collapse of a building in course of erection at Govan, near Glasgow, on Monday, five men were killed and three injured.—Two cyclists have met with accidents which resulted fatally.—By the foundering of a fishing steamer on the Scotch coast five men have been drowned.

FIRES.—Fires of a destructive character have occurred at New Cross, Whitechapel, Blackfriars Millwall Docks, Glasgow, and Leicester.

IRELAND.—Sir Robert Sexton, who had been nominated by the Dublin Municipal Council to the Lord Mayoralty for the coming year, has withdrawn his candidature.—Mr. Dane, Q.C., M.P., it is stated, has been offered the County Court Judgeship of Mayo about to become vacant through the resination of Mr. Richards.—The extensive print and dye works of Messrs. Thomas Crawford and Sons (Limited) at Dummurry, near Belfast, have been entirely destroyed by fire.—*United Ireland*, which was the weekly organ of the Land League in its most violent days, has ceased to be publishsd.

LABOUR.—Another strike of horsekeepers has taken place on the tramways of the North Metropolitan Company, but it has been ended by the Company, engaging workmen in the place of those who refused to resume duty.

LAW AND POLICE.—At the Central Criminal Court William Veney, for the murder of his three children, and Kate Shoesmith, for the murder of her illegitimate child, have been sentenced to death.

SEVERAL additions have been made to the general committee having charge of the scheme for a national memorial to the late Mr. Gladstone. The subscriptions up to the end of August had reached £13,633 19s.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL was held last week, and at a meeting of the stewards on Saturday it was reported that the financial result was the most successful for 25 years.

THE CAEDMON MEMORIAL AT WHITBY, a richly engraved Anglican cross, which has been erected close to the parish church, through the efforts of a committee formed on the suggestion of Canon Rawnsley, was inaugurated on Wednesday. Canon the Marquis of Normanby presided, and an address was delivered by Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. The Bishop of Bristol, the Bishop of Hull, and Cannon Rawnsley also took part in the proceedings.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BLACARRES on Wednesday celebrated at Balcarres-house, Fifeshire, the 500th anniversary of the Earldom of Croford in the peerage of Scotland.

THE THEATRES.—At Drury Lane Theatre on the 15th a new melodrama was produced, entitled *The Great Ruby*, by Messrs. C. Raleigh and H. Hamilton.—At the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Friday night there was produced a comic opera, *The Royal Star*, the music of which is by M. Justin Clerice and the libretto by M. Maurice Ordonneau and Mr. F. Richardson.—At the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday night Mr. Forbes Robertson revived *Macbeth*, he appearing in the title *role* and Mrs. Patrick Campbell sustaining the part of Lady Macbeth.—At the Comedy Theatre on Wednesday night a musical farce was produced, adapted by Mr. Arthur Sturges from the French of M. Maurice Ordonneau, entitled *The Topsy-Turvy Hotel*.

WEATHER.—Though the heat was not quite so great as in the previous week, on Thursday, the 15th, and again on Friday and Saturday it was remarkable for this period of the year. On Sunday, however, there were some heavy rain showers and the temprature is now much lower.

WILLS.—Mrs. Rachel Halford, £19,936; Mr. George Thomas Sprigens, £12,808.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AFRICA.—The latest returns in the Cape elections show the balance of parties to be—Progressives, 39; Bond, 40. The Cape Parliament has been summoned to meet on October 7.—The earthworks of the Beira line are now within 35 miles of Salisbury.

AUSTRALASIA.—In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly the amendment moved by Mr. Lyne to the federal resolutions of the Premier has been defeated by 58 to 54 votes. The Assembly has passed a resolution in favour of immediate steps being taken to bring about a complete federal union.—Mr. Holder, the Treasurer of South Australia, has introduced in the Legislative Assembly a State Fire Insurance Bill.—The Old Age Pensions Bill has read a second time by the New Zealand House of Representatives.

CANADA.—On Wednesday, at Quebec, Lord Aberdeen unveiled a statue erected in honour of Samuel Champlain, the founder of that city.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Royal Commissioners have left St. Johns for the north, and they will spend six weeks visiting the settlements on the treaty shore.

THE WEST INDIES.—Later particulars show that the hurricane in the West Indies was of a much more disastrous character than was at first anticipated. The islands that have suffered most are St. Vincent, Barbados, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia. Besides the destruction of much valuable property several hundred lives have been lost and large numbers of people rendered homeless.—The Lord Mayor of London has opened a Mansion-house fund for the relief of the distress in the islands.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The funeral of the late Empress of Austria took place on Saturday afternoon in the Capuciner Church Vienna. The ceremony, which was attended by members of the Imperial family, foreign Sovereigns and their representatives, was of an impressive character, and there was general mourning, not only in Vienna, but also in Budapest and throughout the dual Empire. Memorial services were held in various European capitals and other places, and at the one in the Crathie Parish Church, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family staying at Balmoral were present.

CHINA.—A Peking correspondent says that, in consequence of representations made by the British Government, the Tsung-li-Yamen has instructed the Director of Railways to proceed to the conclusion of the Niu-chwang Railway Loan with the Hong-knog and Shanghai Bank.

CRETE.—The Turkish authorities have complied with the demanas of Admiral Noel; the Mahomedans are being disarmed and the ringleaders in the recent disturbances have been surrendered.

FRANCE.—The Dreyfus case continues to occupy public attention. General Zurlinden, Minister of War, and M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, both of whom are opposed to revision, have resigned, and General Chanoine succeeds General Zurliuden, while M. Godin becomes Minister of Public Works. The Duke of Orleans on Monday issued a manifesto violently condemning the conduct of Ministers, stating that they are "trying to destroy the army."

GERMANY.—According to the *National Zeitung* the while personal estate left by the late Prince Bismarck represents less than 2,500,000 marks.

HOLAND.—Queen Wilhelmina for the first time opened the States-General of the Netherlands on Tuesday.

ITALY.—Telegrams from Naples report an eruption on Vesuvius of such an active character as to occasion the most serious apprehension to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

KOREA.—The Emperor, who had been ill from partaking of a dish that is stated to have been poisoned, is recovering, but the Crown Prince is still ill. An official is alleged to have confessed that he ordered the cook to poison the Emperor's food.

MEXICO.—The Chamber of Deputies was opened on the 17th. The Minister of the Interior stated that yellow fever was raging in all the ports on the Mexican coast.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg correspondent sends particulars as to the new warships that are being built for the navy. He says it is notorious that it was decided to place no order in England that could be fulfilled elsewhere. This decision was due to the prevalence of labour disputes in England and the consequent uncertainty of obtaining delivery within the time specified in the contracts.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A Buenos Ayres correspondent informs us that the boundary dispute between Chile and the Argentine Republic is settled, but our Santiago correspondent easts doubt upon this statement.

SPAIN.—Southern Spain has been visited by a violent hurricane, which has caused great damage in the provinces of Seville and Granada.

SWITZERLAND.—The first section of the Jungfrau Railway was opened on Monday.

THE SUDAN.—Colonel F. Rhodes, has now arrived in England.

THE END OF THE WAR.—Both Spain and the United States have now appointed Peace Commissioners, and the conferences will shortly begin.

UNITED STATES.—A Boston telegram states that the steamer Gloucester, from Baltimore came into collision, off Martha's Vineyard, with the fishing schooner, Alice C. Jordan, of Gloucester. The schooner was sunk and nine lives lost.—Senator Hoar is reported to have definitely declined the London Embassy.—The Amateur Golf Championship has been won by Mr. Findlay Douglas, who recently left Scotland for America.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Major-General C. Holroyd, Bengal Regiment; Major-General J. F. Stafford, Bengal Regiment; General A. F. Hamilton, R. (Mad.) Engineers Sir George Grey, K.C.B.; Earl of Desart; Dr. Lascelles, Major-General R. G. Hughes, Mr. J. J. Colman, and Miss "Winnie" Davis.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN VIENNA.

On Saturday, Sept. 17, the body of the murdered Empress Elizabeth of Austria was borne to the vaults beneath the Church of the Capucins, in Vienna, with all the magnificent ceremonial handed down from the days of the Holy Roman Empire. Every Power in Europe, great and small, was represented among the guests who supported the Emperor Francis Joseph in this crowning affliction of a life of sorrow, while the grief of the people was genuine and heartfelt, and found silent expression among the mourning crowds which thronged the route of funeral procession.

Among the foreign Sovereigns and representatives present at the funeral were the German Emperor, the Kings of Saxony, Rumania, and Servia, the Crown Prince of Italy, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, representing Queen Victoria, and the Grand Duke Alexis, representing the Tsar. The funeral service was conducted by the Archbishop of Vienna.

Queen Victoria sent a wreath composed of pale pink chrysanthemums, tuberoses, violets, lilies, and palm leaves, and the wreath from the Princess of Wales was formed of Marechal Niel roses, violets and palm. The former bore the following inscription in German received from Her Majesty in a cipher telegram:—"Ein Zeichen der innigsten Freundschaft und Verehrung von ihrer getrueuen Schwester Victoria R.I." (A token of the deepes friendship and veneration from her faithful sister Victoria R.I.) The wreath was inscribed:—"From the Prince and Princess of Wales. Sister, thou art gone before us, and thy saintly soul is flown where tears are wiped from every eye and sorrow unknown".

"The city says the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, "wore an aspect of deep mourning. Everywhere the houses were draped in black, the people, even the poorest, wore black, and the street lamps, alight in brilliant sunshine, shone through crape coverings of black, the solemn aspect being intensified by the glare of great flambeaux. Heartrending (says the correspondendent of the *Chronicle*) was Francis Joseph's farewell of his consort. His Majesty kept up well during the ceremony, not for a second turning his eyes from the coffin containing the Empress Elisabeth's remains. But in the vault, at the moment of parting, the Emperor, it is said, was quite overwhelmed by suppressed grief, and suddenly broke out into violent lamentation. The scene was heartrending beyond description. The Emperor was dissolved in tears and sobbed convulsively, kissing the coffin over and over again. All the officiating clergy wept aloud.

The Emperor's last words on leaving the Palace on Saturday evening were addressed to Baron Banffy, to whom he said:—"Do not spare me in the matter of work. Henceforth I desire to work harder than ever, as that is my only source of consolation."

The lying-in-state of the body of the late Empress at the Hofburg Chapel, Vienna, was attended, on Friday, by many thousands of persons.

Memorial services were celebrated on Saturday in several of the European capitals. In London a requiem mass was said at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, in the presence of a crowded congregation, which included the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Christian, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, representatives of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, with members of all the foreign Embassies and Legations.

THE EMPEROR TO HIS PEOPLE.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* publishes a rescript dated from Schonbrunn, Sept. 16, from the Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Thun, expressing the Emperor's thanks to the people for their sympathy. His Majesty says:—

The heaviest and most cruel trial has visited me and my House. My wife, the ornament of my Throne, the faithful helpmeet who in the heaviest hours of life was my consolation and support, in whom I have lost what it is beyond my power to express, is no more. A terrible fate has torn her from me and from my people. The murdering hand, the instrument of a frenzied fanaticism aiming at the destruction of the existing social order, which was raised against the noblest of women in blind and purposeless hate, struck a heart which knew not hate and beat only for good. Amid the unmeasured grief by which I and my House are stricken, and in presence of the unheard-of deed which has sent a shudder through the whole civilised world, the voice of my beloved people first brings balm to my heart. While I humbly bow beneath the Divine dispensation which bears so heavily and inscrutably upon me, I must express my gratitude to Providence for the great good which is still spared to me, for the love and fealty of the millions who in the hour of sorrow surround me and mine. In a thousand ways, from far and near, from high and low have grief and sorrow been expressed for the Empress-Queen, whom God has taken to Himself. In affecting unison resound universal lamentation of our immeasurable loss, like a faithful echo of all that moves my own soul. While I shall hold the memory of my dearly beloved consort sacred to my last hour, an unperishable mounment remains erected to her for all time in the gratitude and veneration of my peoples. From my deeply sorrowing heart I thank all for the new pledge of devoted sympathy. If the festive peals which should have greeted this year must remain dumb, there yet remains to me the memory of innumerable proofs of loyalty and deep sympathy, the most precious gift which could be bestowed upon me. Our common grief weaves a new and intimate bond between Throne and Fatherland. From the immutable love of my people I derive not only a stronger determination to fulfill the duties of the mission laid upon me, but also the hope of succeeding. I pray the Almighty, who has so heavily laid His hand upon me, that he may give me still the strength to do the work appointed to me! I pray that my peoples, blessed and enlightened, may find the way of love and concord, in which they may prosper and be happy!

NEW ORDER FOR WOMEN.

The official organ in Vienna also contains a further Imperial rescript founding a new Order and medals of St. Elisabeth, in memory of the late Empress, and in honour of her patron saint, St. Elizabeth of Thuringia, to the conferred upon wowen and girls who merit the distinction in the various avocations of live or in special religious, humanitarian, and philanthropic works. In the introduction to the statutes of the new order the Emperor expresses the hope that all who are admitted to the Order or receive the distinction of the medal, will always be faithful to the memory of the departed Empress, by behaving in public and private life in such a manner as to preserve the dignity and honour of the Order, and by avoiding everything that might bring it into dishonour. The right of conferring the new Order is invested solely in the Emperor. The Order compriser three grades, with a grand cross of the first and second classes. The cross of the first-class is gold, enamelled in red, with, on the obverse, a white enamelled centre bearing a picture of St. Elisabeth of Thuringia, and on the reverse the initial E. The second-class is of silver, and, like the gold cross, has on the obverse a picture of the saint, and on the reverse the initial. The first receipient of the new Order is Countess Sztaray, to whom an autograph letter from the Emperor is published, conferring upon her the Grand Cross in recognition, of her devoted services to the late Empress in her last hours.

MEASURES AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

It is reported from Vienna that the Powers, including England, have agreed to take common action against Anarchists, the avowal of Anarchist views being made a criminal offence.

A despatch received in Madrid from Barcelona states that six Italians have been arrested there in connection, it is supposed, with the assassination of the Austrian Empress.

The Governor of Budapest has resolved to expel all Anarchists who are not citizens of Budapest.

Four Italian Anarchists have been arrested at Neuchatel by order of the Public Prosecutor of the Swiss Confederation.

It is reported that an Anarchist outrage has been attempted at Leoben, in Styria on the Italian Crown Prince, while on his way to Vienna. One of the alleged Anarchists is in custody.

A LETTER FROM KLONDIKE.

Miss Flora Shaw has just returned from a pleasant little trip to Klondike. A most interesting letter from her pen, extending over four columns, appears in the *Times* of Sept. 19. Perhaps her most piquant passage is that in which Miss Shaw tells of the carelessness with which the gold is handled in the mines, which she say is equal to the recklessness with which it is spent in the town: "Any receptacle is good enough to hold. Disused tobacco canisters and apricot tins stand full of nuggets upon the shelves. Sacks of gold dust are flung upon the floor. One little pack train of three mules brought down a few days ago £24,000 worth of gold in common sacks, over which the mule driver, acting on his own initiative, fastened a bit of sailcloth, lest a mule falling on a rock, or a branch accidentally ripping open the sack, should chance to spill the gold dust. The whole lot was thrown with other goods into the packer's office, and remained there until the following morning. The wonder is that the packmen do not make off with some of their precious loads. No doubt there is considerable gold in Klondike, but it is not likely that many, of the 20 000 men who have established themselves in Dawson City alone will return much richer.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

THE REVISION QUESTION.

ANOTHER CABINET CRISIS.

The French Ministers met in Council in Paris, on Sept. 17, and the Minister of Justice announced that, having examined the papers in the Dreyfus case, he felt unable to arrive at a decision on the question of ordering a revision of the trial until he had taken the opinion of the special commission attached to his Ministry. The Cabinet thereupon authorised the Minister to summon this commission. General Zurlinden, Minister of War, and M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works, left the Council before its deliberations were concluded, and both subsequently addressed letters to the Premier tendering their resignations. General Zurlinden said in his letter that a deep study of the papers had convinced him too fully of Dreyfus's guilt for him to be able, as head of the army, to accept any other solution than that of the maintenance of the judgment in its entirety. M. Tillaye intimated his inability to accept any share of the responsibility taken by the Government for a step which, in his opinion, involves the revision of the case.

General Chanoine, commander of the 1st Division of the Army, subsequently accepted the Portfolio of War, and M. Godin, the Senator representing the West Indies, that of Public Works.

General Chanoine has had considerable experience in the Far East. He was born in 1835, and after being educated at St. Cyr, he served in the Zouaves and the Dragoons, and became, in 1860, head of the staff of the expedition to China. He was next at the head of a military mission to Japan. In 1879 he was General Bourbakai's aide-de-camp, and after serving in the war of 1879 he joined the General Staff at the War Office. In 1880 he became colonel of the 14th Cuirassiers, was again sent on a mission to the Far East, was appointed Brigadier-General in 1885 and Major-General in 1893, since which time he has been in command of the Lille garrison. He speaks Russian as well as English and German, and he was sent to the Russian manœuvres in 1875, and acted as the cicerone of the Russian naval visitors in 1893; General Chanoine is a firm Republican. His son, Lieutenant Chanoien is now in Africa with the Voulet mission, which is bound for Lake Chad.

M. Jules Godin, the new Minister of Public Works, was bron at Versailles in 1844, practised at the Bar from 1870 to 1876, was a deputy from 1876 to 1881, and a judge in paris from 1883 to 1991, when he was elected senator for French India.

General Zurlinden was on Sept. 20, reinstated as Military Governor of Paris.

The Cabinet has submitted the question of revision to a committee of six. This commission held its first meeting on Sept. 21 in private.

Mr. G. R. Sims, declares in the *Referee* that the real difficulty of the French Government in regard to Dreyfus is to find him! In a word, he asserts that Dreyfus is in South America, and that it is a substitute who is imprisoned on the Devil's Isle. He further maintains that the Government is a party to the fact.

The Grand Orient Freemasons have passed a resolution strongly condemning the anti-Dreyfus agitation as a plot against legality, carried on by the Clericals and Cæsarians, who are united by "common hatred of the Revolution, democracy, and the Republic."

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT BY COL. PICQUART.

The trial of Colonel Picquart and M. Leblois for having revealed documents concerning the national defence was begun in Paris on Sept. 21, and adjourned until after the revision of the Dreyfus case. Towards the close of the proceedings Colonel Picquart rose and said:—

"I demand to speak, perhaps for the last time in public. It will be easy for me to show my innocence in the affair of the 'petit bleu.' I shall sleep to-night at the prison of the Cherche Midi; but I wish to say if the boot-lace of Lemercier-Picard or the razor of Colonel Henry is found in my cell, than that will be assassination, for I do not intend to commit suicide."

The "petit bleu," first prominently mentioned during Zola trial, is one of the letter-cards transmitted by pneumatic tubes in the Paris postal district, and called from their colour "petits bleus." According to Colonel Picquart, the card received by him was torn into small pieces, which were enclosed in an envelope. He carefully put the fragments together, and the card, thus restored, proved to bear writing purporting to prove that Major Esterhazy had relations with foreign military attaches.

Major Esterhazy is now in London and many contradictory rumours are current in regard to his intentions.

ACTION BY THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

M. F. de Pressense, well known as one of the writers in the *Temps*, has been summoned by the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour to appear before the Council of that body on the ground that he has presided over meetings at which speeches unfavourable to the Army were delivered.

DUKE OF ORLEANS' MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto, which the *Times'* correspondent describes as "an absurdly inflated document," was issued in Paris by the Duke of Orleans on Sept. 19:—

At last, the promoters of the odious plot against the honour and the security of the Fatherland have now thrown off the mask. Intimidated by them, the Minister have lowered themselves so far as to become their accomplices. Nothing has made them shrink back, not even the affirmations repeated with a significant emphases by all those—military or civil—who have succeeded one another at the Ministry of War. To-day, whilst admitting that no doubt as to the guilt of the convict has been raised in their mind under the falacious pretext of calming public opinion, whose authorised representative they refuse to consult in contempt of universal suffrage, without which they are nothing, they come to decide a question which, as their own deliberations prove, is a national question. They seek to their own profit the garble a true thought expressed in the French Tribune a thought which has made my own heart quiver. Frenchmen, we are masters in our own country. To be master in one's country one must command, not obey. Servants subjected to an occult and pernicious powers presume to impose upon you the will to which they themselves submit. Will you submit to it, Frenchmen! The Constitution has been torn up even by those whose sole title it was, and who traded upon it. It exists no longer. Your most sacred rights are outrageously violated. Will you suffer this, Frenchmen! Under the pretext of proving the innocence of the man whom the military tribunals have condemned as a traitor, it is the army which they are trying to destroy the army of France which they are striving to ruin. Frenchmen, we will not allow it.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the charge of forgery brought against Colonel Picquart has revived the passions with regard to the Dreyfus case which were beginning to cool down. Revisionists believe that the charge has been brought with the purpose of shutting out Colonel Picquart from all means of communicating with the public. It seems that General Zurlinden, while Minister of War, informed the Cabinet of his intention to prosecute Colonel Picquart, but the Cabinet refused its sanction. When reappointed Military Governor of Paris the General ordered the prosecution on his own responsibility. Colonel Picquart was removed yesterday afternoon to the military prison at Cherce-Midi. The Minister of War has ordered an inquiry into the affair.

SENTENCE ON NAWAB KHAN, MEDICAL IMPOSTOR.

A DAMAGING record was presented by Sergeant Whitlock before the Common Sergeant at the Old Bailey, on Sept. 20, concerning Nawab Akbar Khan, sixty-three, described as a medical man, who was convicted of stealing a paper knife belonging to Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The prisoner obtained admission to that nobleman's house in Cadogan-square, and asked permission to write a letter. He was shown into the drawing-room, and while there stole the paper-knife. Sergeant Whitlock stated that the prisoner had in several cases represented himself to be a grandson of a former monarch of Sind, and a direct descendant of the old Mogul nobility. His father, he said, was Ayoub Khan, who assisted General Havelock at the time of the Mutiny, and his family were well known to Lord Roberts and Sir William Lockhart, while five of his brothers were members of the Indian Medical profession. The prisoner had obtained a duplicate of a medical certificate by representing himself to be Musha Alla Khan, a medical man who at one time was attached to the City-road Hospital. He called upon Mr Arnolp Morley and represented that he had made his acquaintance in India when visiting Lord Sandhurst. The prisoner obtained two guineas from Mr. Arnold Morley, and induced Mr. Morley, on the strength of the duplicate certificate and his representations, to intercede with Lord Selborne with the object of obtaining for him an appointment in the official Indian Medical Service. The prisoner had obtained money from the Duke of Montrose, and in his possession were found the visiting cards of Lord and Lady Belton, the Earl of Eversham, Sir Charles Hall (the Recorder) and Viscount Halifax; and there were letters also showing that he had been writing to the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Rosebury, and others. Witness could not find that there was any truth in the prisoner's statements. The prisoner had for the last fourteen years been living in the name of William Davis in Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury. Four or five years ago the prisoner was repeatedly giving people into custody for acts of immorality and indecency in the public streets, but the magistrate at Bow-street at last told him that he should not believe anything he said unless there was the most ample corroboration. After this a warning was issued to contables against acting on the prisoners' unsupported word. The prisoner had imposed on the Freemasons. He had also been convicted of assaults, and for the past sixteen years he had been living a life of imposture and fraud.—The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour.

THE SIRDAR'S JOURNEY TO FASHODA.

THE *Times* announced that when the Sirdar left Omdurman for Fashoda on the morning of Sept. 9 he had with him not only Colonel Wingate and other members of his staff, but also Captain Tiedemann and Count Calderari, the German and Italian military attaches. Reuter, however, states that the attaches named have returned to Cairo.

The special correspondents in the Sudan telegraph that the Sirdar has absolute authority from the Khedive's Government to claim Fashoda as Egyptian territory, and to replace the party now occupying it by force if necessary.

Sir Francis Grenfell started on Sept. 16 from Cairo for Omdurman, where he will confer with the Sirdar on the latter's return from Fashoda.

The French Government continues to disclaim any knowledge of Major Marchand's whereabouts. The Paris journals generally repudiate the idea that Major Marchand has been recalled or disavowed by the French Government, but they express the opinion that the Fashoda question should be settled by diplomacy, and not by arms. The *Temps* says that Major Marchand is at Fashoda, charged with a mission to which France attaches real importance, and that every act menacing his person—that is to say, the flag of which he is the guardian—will be considered as carrying with it all the consequences usual in such incidents. The *Temps*, however, expresses the hope that the question will be amicably settled. Colonel Monteil, lecturing at Marseilles, has affirmed that Major Marchand's mission is an officially authorised continuation of that projected by himself in 1894, which the French Government at that time caused to be abandoned.

"RAGGING" THE ENGLISH.

Writing in the *Depeche Coloniale*, M. Jourdier says:—

To carry a hundred kilos of stores from the sea to the Bahr-el-Gazal takes three months. The only access to it is the Nile Valley, which we have allowed our rivals to get hold of. If the holding of Fashoda could bring about a settlement of the Egyptian question, then we would applaud the perspicacity of those who sent out the Marchand Mission. But what man who has senses will seriously believe that England will evacuate Egypt because Major Marchand has reached Fashoda? It is not by such pettifogging taquineries and pin-strokes that important questions are settled between serious nations. If the Government thinks it right to go to war with England about Egypt, let it say so frankly. But if not—and we hold this the wiser course—let us give up these schoolboy tricks, which consist of decrying our neighbours when we think them too strong to be attacked. To "embeter les Anglais" is a safe way of currying favour with the French Press. But we feel sure that M. Delcasse has a higher conception of what should be the foreign policy of a great country like France.

The Congo Free State Government have denied that the State had given facilities to the Marchand expedition.

KARL NEUFELD'S RELEASE.

Mrs. Neufeld, wife of Karl Neufeld, who was rescued from Omdurman, has received a communication from the War Office relative to her husband's release and subsequent movements. Mrs. Neufeld has tendered her resignation as matron of the Northwich (Cheshire) Rural Council's Hospital, and arrangements have been made for her to at once proceed to Egypt.

"EAST AND WEST": A NOTEWORTHY INCIDENT.

In the course of an interesting account of the battle of Omdurman, which Colonel Rhodes contributes to the *Times*, there appears the following story of a corporal's gallantry, and Dervish recognition thereof. During the charge of the 21st Lancers this corporal stopped to pick up a wounded comrade and put him on his horse. The Dervishes were so impressed with the bravery of this action that they allowed the man to pass through their ranks unmolested.

HOW THE HON. HUBERT HOWARD MET HIS DEATH.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, gives some details of the death of the Hon. Hubert Howard, who was the assistant war correspondent of the *Times*. Previous reports stated that Mr. Howard was killed by a rifle bullet, but it will be seen from the following that his death was the result of shrapnel fire from our own guns. Mr. Burleigh writes:—

I saw Hubert Howard frequently on the day of the battle of Omdurman, on Sept. 2. He was very active and fearless, riding and walking about note-taking and snap-shotting with a small camera. During the attack upon the zariba he moved frequently along the firing lines. Subsequently, when the army advanced he rode out with the 21st Lancers. He accompanied them through the charge upon 2000 Dervishes in the khor, using his revolver and coming out unscathed. About sunset, when the Sirdar and his staff, Slatin Pasha and Colonel Maxwell, with some men of the latters's brigade, had tried by various ways in vain to reach and closely invest the Khalifa's house, we succeeded in gaining the main entrance. The door in question was upon the north-eastern side, close to the Mahdi's tomb. About five o'clock the Sirdar had tried to pass towards the Khalifa's residence from the north-west side. His advance was checked by the presence of considerable numbers of Jehadia—i.e., black Dervish riflemen—who fired from the mosque, mud-huts, and buildings within the Khalifa's compound. Two of Major Williams's 15-pounders of the 32nd Field Battery were left with Maxims and an infantry force to hold that angle. They took up a position hard by the south-west corner of the great rectangular stone wall built in the centre of the town, enclosing the Mulazemin and other special quarters. It was that wall that was breached by the Lyddite guns and which the Sirdar and his staff and Colonel Maxwell, with three correspondents, almost circled thrice under fire to find a passage way to the Khalifa's house. The Jehadia were only surrendering in detail. About sunset we got along the river front, then through the broken gate, and finally into a small open space before Abdullah's door. The Sirdar and staff on horseback were ranged fronting Abdullahs portal. The Jehadia rifle fire was not brisk at the moment. A number of our Sudanese soldiers and Colonel Maxwell went into the Khalifas paved and cemented courtyard. Howard exchanged greetings with us and handed my companion a few cigarettes. He expressed satisfaction at the result of affairs, and saying he would like to try and get a photograph or two, bad as the light was, in reply to me, rode inside. An instant later a shrapnel shell burst over our heads, the iron and bullets striking the walls and rattling over a corrugated iron-roofed shed "That," I said, "was one of our guns" and the officer commanding a battery answered that he feared it was. Gallopers were immediately sent by the Sirdar's orders to say that the guns of the 32nd Battery at the corner of the rectangular wall referred to should cease firing. Headquarters rode away thereafter. We remained several minutes longer, several shells bursting around us. Howard within the doorway was hit by a large fragment upon the side of the face and head, which killed him instantly. It was a splinter from the third or fourth shell. Colonel Maxwell and his men saw to the remains.

COLONEL RHODES IN ENGLAND.

Colonel Frank Rhodes, D. S. O., reached Dover on Sept. 16 on his return from Khartum, travelling via Trieste and Ostend. Colonel Rhodes, in spite of his wound, was looking bronzed and well. He still wore his right arm in a sling, and the wound, although healing occasions a good deal of pain. Fortunately the bullet, from a Remington, which struck Colonel Rhodes on his right shoulder, did not touch a bone, but passed right through, causing a flesh wound, and came out in the back. The doctors say that Colonel Rhodes will not be able to use his arm for at least a month.

Discussing the defeat of the Dervishes (with a representative of Reuter's Agency), Colonel Rhodes said that what struck one most in the campaign was the absolutely excellent manner in which every arrangement was carried out. All the Sirdars plans were accomplished almost to the minute, and Omdurman fell on the very day on which Sir Herbert Kitchener intended that it should. Speaking of the Egyptians, Colonel Rhodes said that the amount of work they got through was little short of marvellous. Both in making roads and in towing boats their work could not be too much praised. The Egyptian Army, both infantry and cavalry was to-day a magnificent fighting and working force. It could be thoroughly trusted, and was, in his opinion, one of the best working machines in the world. In that climate no other force could get through the same amount of work as the Egyptians. Colonel Rhodes, who was wounded at the termination of the first fight outside Omdurman, said that at the time he was on horseback by one of the Maxims. The firing at the moment was not heavy. Suddenly he felt as if he had received a heavy blow, and he was at once carried to the field hospital and thence the hospital ship, where he remained until he and the other wounded down the river. In conclusion Colonel Rhodes said that the railway ought to be extended at once over the remaining 180 miles between Atbara and Khartum. The Shabluka cataract would always be very difficult, even at high Nile, and it was urgently necessary that the line should be extended at the earliest possible moment. Including the building of a bridge over the Atbara this could be done for £350,000. The country between Atbara and Khartum has been extremely rich, but was now practically nothing but a desert waste. Not a water-wheel was working, the villages were deserted, and there was no cultivation. The defeat of the Dervishes and the extension of the railway would speedily make this again the richest district on the Nile.

MAJOR STUART WORTLEY'S PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

The Earl of Wharncliffe, who is now at his South Yorkshire seat, Wortley Hall, has received a letter from his nephew, Major Stuart Wortley, who played such a prominent part in the recent action at Omdurman. In the course of the letter Major Wortley, who is expected to arrive in London this week, says:—

I had under me a force of about 2500 men representing eight tribes of Arabs—tribes who, under ordinary circumstances, hate each other, but on this occasion they were united under me at their leaders. My army on the march was a most weird sight. . . . The Sirdar ordered me to clear the east bank as far as the Blue Nile the day before he engaged the enemy in order to place the howitzer battery there to shell Omdurman. I found the villages opposit Omdurman occupied, and cleared them one after the other. The Jaalins behaved very well, but the other tribes stood still in front of any opposition, and confined their action to shouting and firing their rifles in the air, or anywhere except in the direction of the enemy. Sir Evelyn Wood's son, who was my staff officer, and I had very narrow escape. I had dismounted in front of a village with fifty men, and was crossing over to the river to speak to Colin Keppel, when twenty-five horsemen came out and charged amongst us. The Ababdeh escort ran, and Wood and I shot with our pistols, the spears only just missing us. I ralied about ten men, and we killed about fifteen of the cavalry. I don't wish again to have a similar experience. However, we cleared the villages, and landed the battery from the gunboats, which immediately commenced shelling the Mahdi's tomb. By dusk it was knocked to pieces and frightful havoc played with the principal parts of the town. Meanwhile, I embarked on Keppel's gunboat, and with his fleet we engaged all the forts of Omdurman, Tuti Island and Khartum—a most exciting and beautiful sight. Their forts were very strong, but we put shell after shell into their embrasures. The ceremony at Khartum the day after the fight was most impressive and historical. The flying of the British and Egyptian flags on the ruins of Gordon's house, the prayers for the dead, thanks-giving and cheering were most thrilling. The Sirdar gave way to deep emotion, as did every one present. Our loss was fifty killed and wounded. We killed 350 Dervishes, including the Emir, the Khalifa's cousin, and got three guns.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Sudan correspondent of the *Lancet* writes, under date Sept. 6, from the hospital on line of communication, Abadia:—"I have just returned from Omdurman with the first convey of sick and wounded from the battle ...On every side an from every mouth nothing but praise is accorded to the admirable working (of the various dressing stations and field hospitals. Not a single man was left on the field a moment after his injuries had been attended to, and I can say without fear of contradiction that not a man was left on the field five minutes after the 'cease fire' had sounded.."

ENTERIC FEVER AMONGST THE TROOPS.

The following telegrams have been received from the G.O.C. in Egypt:—

4694, Private Christopher, 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards died of enteric fever at Jebel Royan on Sep. 13.

Regret to report death of 2145, Colour-Sergeant A. Sefton, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, of enteric fever at Atbara on Sept. 15.

Regret to report death of 6301, Private Lamp. 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards, of enteric fever at Atbara on Sept. 16.

Prince Henry of Orleans, in an article in the Paris *Figaro*, argues that the occupation of Fashoda destroys the importance of the British capture of Khartum, and maintains that the French have superior rights at Fashoda to those of Great Britain or Egypt.

The Temps deprecates as an irreparable disaster for the cause of humanity and progress a rupture between the two great Western Powers, and urges that it would be inadmissible to proclaim, on the strength of subsequent events, the illegality of events which have taken place under the benefit of a special regime, and to claim to proceed by way of eviction where there can only be friendly negotiations and reciprocal engagements.

THE HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES

A MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

THE following letter has been issued to the editors of the London papers:—

Sir,—I desire to invoke your powerful aid in intimating to the public that, consequent upon the receipt of the subjoined communication from the Colonial Office, I have opened a fund at the Mansion House for the prompt relief of the widespread and acute distress occasioned by the recent terrible hurricane and tidal wave in the West Indies. Information as to the extent of the calamity is necessairily incomplete at present, but it is, unfortunately, sufficient to establish that enormous suffering is being experienced in the Islands of Barbados, St Vincent, and St. Lucia, where thousands of the population are literally homeless, and, unless help arrives, may soon be actually starving. The West Indian Colonies have, through a variety of causes, been passing through a prolonged period of intense depression, and their resources are utterly inadequate, not only to afford commensurate relief in this disaster, but even to provide that immediate temporary succour which is imperatively needed. In these circumstances I feel that I shall not plead in vain to the benevolent and charitable community throughout the country, for help for these distressed people, thus over taken by a sudden calamity, which no foresight on their part conld have averted, and no precautions mitigated. I firmly believe that their touching appeal for aid to the Mother Country—to which their eyes naturally turn in this moment of anguish—will be liberally and promptly answered, and that within a few hours of this announcement appearing in your columns, I shall have received such promises of help as will enable me to make a large remittance by telegram towards their relief. I would especially invite my colleagues, the mayors and provosts of the kingdom, to assist me by raising funds in their respective localities; and I would also make an urgent request to the clergy and ministers of all denominations to devote collections towards an object which must evoke the sympathy of themselves and their congregations. To such habitually benevolent centres as the Stock Exchange, Lloyds, the Commercial Sale Rooms, and the Baltic, I, of course, look for that aid which their members so constantly and bountifully bestow in all cases of national emergency. Donations may be sent to the secretary's office at the Mansion House or to the Bank of England.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. D. Davies, Lord Mayor. The Mansion House, London, Sept. 17.

The following is a text of the letter received by the Lord Mayor from the Colonial Office:—

Colonial Office, Downing-street, Sept. 16.

My dear Lord Mayor,—I have the honour to enclose copies of telegrams which have reached this office on the subject of the hurricane which has recently devastated the West Indian islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. The information given points to extaordinary damage and widespread suffering at a very critical time, and the Governors of Barbados and the Windward Islands appeal for help, public and private, from this country. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that immediate relief is required, I would venture to ask, on behalf of the Secretary of State, whether your Lordship sees any objection to opening a fund on behalf of the suffering population of these islands and to so giving them the great support of an appeal emanating from yourself. It is well known that the depressed condition of the West Indian Colonies has lately been the subject of special inquiry, and that the Imperial Parliament has voted subsidies for their relief; and it will be readily recognised that this fresh disaster, falling upon struggling and impoverished communities, deserves every sympathy as well as substantial and timely aid.—I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor, your lordship's obedient servant, Selborne.

Down to last evening the Mansion House Fund amounted to £11,000, of which £5000 was on Wednesday remitted by telegram to the distressed Colonies, £2000 being sent to the Governor of Barbados and £3000 to the Governor of the Windward Islands, for the sufferers in St. Vincent and St. Lucia. The Lord Mayor received during Wednesday the following letter from the Keeper of the Privy Purse:—

Balmoral Castle, Sept. 20, 1898.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fleetwood Edwards presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and begs to enclose by command of the Queen a cheque for £250 as a donation from Her Majesty to the West Indian Hurricane Fund.

His Lordship also had the following communication from the Comptroller to the Prince of Wales:—

Sandringham Sept. 20, My Lord,—I have this day received instructions from the Prince of Wales to send your Lordship a cheque for 100gs. as a donation from His Royal Highness towards the fund which the Prince desires me to say he is very glad to see you are raising at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the recent sad hurricane in the West Indies.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, D. M. Probyn, General, Comptroller and Treasurer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

Yesterday's donations included 25gs. from the Duke of York and 1000gs. from the Corporation of London.

It is understood that messages of sympathy and concern have been telegraphed to the West Indies by the Queen and Mr. Chamberlain.

A telegram was received at the Colonial Office yesterday from the Governor of Barbados to the effect that no European and no one connected with the United Kingdom was killed in the recent hurricane in that island.

The following telegram from Sir C. A. Moloney, Governor of the Windward Islands, has been received at the Colonial Office:—

Except Hillocks, no European reported killed. Have not heard of death of any one connected with United Kingdom.

The Mr. Hillocks referred to was the manager of Sans Souci.

Orders have been given to send some of Her Majesty's ships on the West India Station to convey provisions and stores from Jamaica and Halifax to St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

The Barbados House of Assembly has voted £16,000 and the Trinidad Legislature £1000 for the relief of the sufferers by the hurricane.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

FIRMNESS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Candia points out that everything demanded by Admiral Noel has been conceded, and observes that this satisfactory result is entirely due to the fact that Admiral's action has been untrammelled by interference from the foreign Concert.

Djevad Pasha, the Turkish Governor of Crete, appears to have raised difficulties with regard to the disarmament of the Bashi-Bazouks at Candia, demanding that the rifles should be delivered on board a Turkish warship. Admiral Noel, however, insisted that the arms should be surrendered to British officers, and in the course of September 19, Djevad telegraphed that the Sultan authorised the unconditional surrender of the arms to Admiral Noel, who was requested to co-operate with Edham Pasha in the event of resistance on the part of the population.

The Christian chiefs of the eastern and western provinces of the island have been informed by the British authorities that the Mohammedans within their zone are disarming, are now considered to be under British protection, and must not be attacked. The insurgents from the western provinces are now returning, satisfied with the action and assurances of the British authorities. They have promised to disperse, and have asked that a warship shall embark them for Apokorona—a request which will probably be granted. The Porte has issued two circulars protesting against the increase of the international force and attributing the disorder to the presence of the international troops.

There are now seventy-five prisoners on board the warships.

Admiral Noel has desired the foreign warships and the Italian and French troops to withdraw from Candia, the large British force there rendering their presence unnecessary. The Italian, French, and Russian warships and troops have left Candia for Canea.

Over 150 troops left Odessa on Sept. 18 in the steamer Emperor Nicholas for Crete.

The Russian troops in Retimo have suffered terribly from a malarial fever.

The *Times'* Rome correspondent says the Italian Government have addressed a circular to the Great Powers suggesting a joint representation to the Sultan on the basis that Turkey shall immediately withdraw all garrisons and officials from Crete, and that the Powers shall guarantee the suzerainty of the Sultan over the island, and protection for the lives and property of Cretan Mohammedans.

According to the well-informed correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople, France and Russia are secretly working to present a peaceable understanding between the British and Turkish authorities both in Crete and in the Turkish capital.

A meeting of the Moslem Patriotic League was held in London on Sept. 16, under the presidency of Maulavie M. Barakatullah who submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by S. Abul Mahomood, supported by S. Ahmadullah, and carried unanimously:—

That this meeting of the Moslem Patriotic League greatly regrets the heroic deaths of the British sailors and civilians at the hands of the fanatics in Canea last week, and sincerely hopes that the collective wisdom of the Great Powers will be able to arrive at a speedy solution of the present crisis without having recourse to further destruction of life and property; that this meeting humbly urges upon the British Government and nation not to insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, as such a step would expose, in the opinion of the league, the Moslem minority in the island to the bitter violence and vengeance of their uncompromisingly powerful opponents; furthermore, such a step would lead the Cretan Moslems, who have already been sorely tried by the worst kinds of privations and misery for several months past, to extreme desperation and consequent mischief and anarchy; and, lastly, that, in the opinion of this meeting, to punish the whole Moslem population in Crete for the guilt of a few would be a flagrant disregard of the principles of humanity, and of the doctrine of tolerance in matters of religion, and would be a great blot on the civilisation of the expiring century.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING AT CANDIA.

THE following account of the fighting at Candia is from a private letter written by an officer on Board H.M.S. Astræ, which has been sent to the *Times* with premission to publish. The letter is dated "Candia, Sept. 9":—

Dear —,—Of course, you have heard of the row here—we do not know yet how bad it was—and will have gathered that the news had not reached us in Suda Bay when I wrote my last letter. The fighting was actually going on whilst I was writing, and when we got the news I was too busy to add any thing to my letter. Probably the newspaper accounts are very bad as yet, so I had better start from the beginning. Ten days ago orders came from the Council of Admirals at Suda to instal Christians to collect all taxes in the towns, and, on the Turkish Governor of Candia being informed of this, he said at once that it could not possibly be done; that the town would rise as one man. This was reported to the Admirals; and then it appeared that the wrong orders had been received, and that the only tax to the collection of which a Christian was to be appointed was a certain duty on produce imported into the town which has not been collected during the last two years. This tax is known as the "dime" or "decime." The Governor said he thought there would be no difficulty about that, and we were ordered off to Suda, leaving the gunboat Hazard here. Later, on the Turkish authorities made the complimentary remarks on our methods which I quoted in my last. Tuesday 6th, was the day appointed to instal the Christian collector. That morning Colonel Reid, our military commissioner (who is also in command of the regiment quartered here), attended a meeting of the Mussulman notables, at which various matters were discussed, and the Turkish Governor told him as he parted from him that there was not the slightest fear of trouble over the collector's installation, but recommended him to take a patrol down with him to the Custom house. Colonel Reid took four of his own men with him and walked straight down to the Custom-house, where he met the new collector and a certain Major Churchill (a man of English parentage and a Christian in the Turkish army, doing duty as chief of staff to the Governor, and also as chief of police or gendarmerie). On his way down Colonel Reid met his ordinary street patrol of sixteen men, and noticing that the crowd looked a bit threatening, he took them with him. On arrival at the Custom house, Major Churchill made a great fuss about the key of the office, said that he had no official orders to hand it over, that it was lost, &c. At last one of the Turkish guard on the Custom-house produced it, the door was unlocked, and the colonel and collector marched in. Major Churchill disappeared, and instantly the whole of the houses round the harbour opened fire on the Custom-house and English patrol. Every window held two or three riflemen, and the fire is described as something appalling. The patrol immediately got into the Custom House, and started to return the fire. There was a guard of forty-five Highlanders near the telegraph office, and forty of these were brought down to reinforce, but they had to come via the tunnel and archway through the town wall just behind the Custum-house, losing several men. Turkish guard was supposed to keep this greatway, but they allow the mob to go through after our men, and three were stabbed in the back in the archway. The Hazard now began sending armed boats in, twenty-four men and two officers; altogether there were about eighty-five men and six officers dead, alive, or wounded in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house. The mob now managed to set fire to the Custom-house, and the party occupied the archway, returning the fire from the houses opposite, and escaping in small parties, carrying their dead and wounded to the Turquoise. Many most gallant things were done, the lieutenant-commander of the Hazard making a most determined attempt to get through to bring off the two signallers in the telegraph office. He found the street choked with a yelling mob, and every window in it filled with rifle-men, and had to desist. The mob now broke down the gates leading to the tunnel, and the remainder of our people made a bolt for the boats the Turquoise taking I think, all their wounded, and most of their dead. The mob poured after them into the harbour, and the Hazard opened fire with great effect on them, every shell bursting with tremendous results. This game commenced about one o'clock, and it was past five when the Turkish Governor appeared on the scene, and the firing stopped at once. (He said afterwards he knew nothing about what was going on until he heard the Hazards guns!) They did not succeed in getting the Turqoise out of the harbour until ten o'clock. They found then that she had four bluejackets, four soldiers, and one officer dead on board, and nearly seventy wounded, of whom ten were bluejackets and over thirty soldiers, the remainder being Christian refugees. The whole town seems to have risen at the first shot and when we arrived at midnight the whole Christian quarter was sacked and burnt. We have got off about 300 refugees, but it is believed that 900 or thereabouts of Christians have been massacred. The camp was distantly attacked before we arrived as were also our hospital and the telegraph office. We were in great anxiety about the camp, for there were only 120 men in it and 40,000 "bashis" under arms in the town. The camp is an enormous straggling place and we knew they could not hold it all. There was only one possible means of access for reinforcements, and that was barred to us by the heavy surf running on the rocks all along the coast. It would have been throwing men's lives away to attempt to get through it; with the further consideration that the reliefs might have found the small postern gate giving access to the camp through the enormous Venetian fortifications was not held by our troops. It was pretty dreadful to be absolutely helpless. We dared not bombard the town as we did not know that there had been a general massacre at that time, and as the firing had ceased it was considered that it might endanger our handful of troops as well. We have found since that the Governor (thinking, no doubt, that things had gone far enough, sent 100 Turkish troops to re-inforce our camp, and had also saved our sick and hospital guard. The telegraph office and signalmen and operators escaped by a miracle. Of course, ships have arrived by dozens, and French and Italian troops have reinforced the camp, but nothing has been done to avenge our fifteen dead and seventy wounded to say nothing of our Vice-Consul, his father, wife, and family, with the other 900 massacred men, women, and children. It makes one groan to think, first, that it would probably never have happened if we had been here, and that in any case our 120 riflemen with Maxims and boats guns must have made a difference in the situation in the harbour which the Hazards puny force could not effect. The Hazards men behaved magnificently, and I hope they get something out of it. Their doctor should get the V. C. His clothes were shot through in at least a dozen places whilst he was helping the wounded, and he escaped marvellously without a scratch. The Christians came down yesterday and drove the Turkish outposts in, but retired again during the night. It is rumoured that there are 90,000 of them under arms in the neighbourhood awaiting developments.

At Candia the disarmament of the Mohammedans continued on April 22. Admiral Noel has gone to Suda to visit the foreign Admirals. A detachment of 300 men of the Rifle Brigade has arrived from Egypt, and the remainder of the battalion is expected shortly. It is reported that the French and Russian Governments have accepted the proposals in the Italian Note, and have given in their adhesion to it, subject to the modification proposed by Lord Salisbury that the safety of the Cretan Mohammedans shall only be guaranteed by the four Great Powers to the extent to which it has hitherto been by the Turkish troops. Germany and Austria have absolutely declined to enter into the plan. The four Powers will consequently make a joint and impressive representation to the Sultan as to the immediate removal of the Turkish garrisons from Crete. If this be unavailing it is understood that stronger measures will be taken.

HOME AND INDIA CIVIL SERVICES.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first ninety-four places in the recent open competitive examination for the Home Civil Service, India Civil Service, and Eastern cadetships. The letters H., I., C. show the Services (Home, Indian, Colonial) for which the candidates have entered their names. Upon the final allocation of the candidates higher up on the list will depend the ultimate position of those whose names are marked thus (*). The selection of every candidate is conditional on his passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks as appended:—

Harold Edward Dale H I	3464
Gavin Scott I C	3239
Ernest Rowland Darley H I C	3236
George Rainy H I	3223
Percy Hubert Ezechiel H I	3217
William John Braithwaite H I	3137
Harold Flamank Carlill H	3099
Charles Mathews Bruce H I C	3009
Charles Edward Guiterman H I	2974
George Geoffrey Robinson H C	2849
Francis Farquhar Sladen H I C	2811
Thomas Stewart Macpherson I	2763
* William Robert Victor Brade H	2721
* Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott H	2610
Moses Mordecai Simeon Gubbay I	2588
Denys de Saumarez Bray H I C	2580
Henry Duffield Craik H I C	2567
Arthur Llewelyn Danson H I C	2556
Otto Rothfeld I	2553
John Hullah I C	2537
Henry D'Arcy Cornelius Reily H I C	2532
Gerald Blackburne Cobb H I	2515
Miles Irving I	2494
Joseph Byrne H I C	2492
John McSwiney H I C	2451
Robert Reid Bannatyne H I	2447
* Charles Fraser Adair Hore H	2444
Cecil Bernard Cotterel H I C	2405
* William Henry Clark H	2403
* Frank Gordon Gordon H	2391
Lindsay Millais Jopling H I C	2378
William Joseph Dafter Rich H C	2362
Ernest Phillips Garrett H I C	2297
Henry George Anderson H I	2287
Harry Cooling Clifton H I C	2262
Joseph Horsford Kemp H C	2225
Gilbert Hollinshead Blomfield Jackson I	2221
George Percy Andrew H I C	2218
John Baxter Ormrod H I C	2195
* Arthur Charles Allnutt H C	2190
Arthur Clement Wild H I C	2173
Reginald Macleay Davis I	2170
John Tarlton Whitty H I C	2146
Arthur Joseph Curgenven I	2096
George Ernle Chatfield H I	2080
Arthur William Veater H I C	2071
Arthur Clement Holmes H I C	2063
Macmatha Krishna Deb H I C	2038
Eric Alan Davis H I C	2027
* Robert Niemann Thaine H C	2026
Ernst Walsh H I C	2023
Jotindra Nath Roy (of Narail) H I C	2021
James Charles Jack I	2003
George Frederick Adams H I C	2001
John Graham Dunlop H I C	1995
Stephen James Murphy H I C	1993
Hugh Birrell H I C	1987
*Harry Carew Garsia H	1981
John Reginald Huggins H I C	1932
Joseph Wilson-Johnston I	1925
Arthur Roylance Jelf H I C	1913
Hubert Arthur Sams H I C	1902
Vere Bawtree Cobden Ramsay H I C	1896
*Alexander Hausford Slater H C	1895
Horace Lowthorpe Thomas H I C	1890
Byramjee Rustomjee Mehta H I C	1881
Charles Stewart Campbell H I C	1880
*Reginald Fleming Johnstone H C	1878
Pratab Chandra Dutt I	1869
Henry George Walton H I C	1855
Charn Chandra Dutt I	1847
*Stewart Codrington H C	1834
Alfred Herbert Brasher H I C	1827
Arthur Edward Nelson H I C	1827
Jotindra Nath Roy (of Dacca) I C	1816
John Carlos Kennedy Peterson I	1805
Gerald Charles Lisle Howell H I C	1793
Samuel Gardinge de Courcey Ireland H I C	1791
Alexander Fotheringham I	1789
Robert Ernest Algernon Elliot H I C	1784
Gokal Chand Bahawar H I C	1783
*Michael Hermann Harrison I	1781
Walter Frank Hudson H I C	1775
Henry Rivers Nevill H I C	1770
*Bernard Montagu Draper H	1769
Edward Dyce Duckworth H I C	1764
James Hezlett H I C	1763
William Edmund Ley H I C	1761
Ghazanfur Ali Khan H I C	1752
George Arthur Hereford H I C	1749
*Charles Fell Watherston H	1738
Charles Francis Green H I C	1713
Walter Peacock I C	1713
Meadows Frost H I C	1706

The following stand next in order of merit:—

No 58 H I C	1704
No 13 H I C	1702
No 151 I	1697
No 174 H I C	1695
No 37 H I C	1684

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Pekin states that, in consequence of representations made by the British Goveroment, the Tsung-li-Yamen has instructed Hu Yu Fen to reopen negotiations and proceed to the conclusion of the Niu-chwang railway extension loan with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the leading journal says the Russian explanation of the Niu-chwang railway loan affair is that a secret agreement existed between Russia and China prior to any negotiations with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, by which the Chinese Government pledged itself not to allow the proposed extension of the Shan-hai-kwan railway to Niu-chwang to fall into the hands of foreigners, or to come under their control. In virtue of this secret arrangement, it is said, M. Pavloff was within his rights in protesting to the Chinese Government that they were infringing it. There was no objection to English money being provided for building the line, but the mortgage of the latter to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank violated the agreement. If this be a true statement of facts (says the correspondent) it is quite inexplicable why the Chinese should have made such a contract with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MISSIONS ATTACKED.

The *Shanghai Daily News* reports that the American and French missions at Ho-chau, fifty miles from Chung-king, have been attacked, and the latter burned.

A NOVEL IMPERIAL GUARD.

A telegram from Seoul announces the arrival there of nine Americans, nine British subjects, five Germans, five Frenchmen, and two Russians, who have been engaged a Shanghai to act as Korean Imperial Guards.

AN INCIDENT IN LORD WOLSELEY'S LIFE.

A TELEGRAM from Nenagh reports that Tipperary men have figured prominently and suffered severely in the Sudan campaign. Of half-a-dozen promising young soldiers from Nenagh who took part in the Omdurman engagement, one, Corporal Doyle, Northumberland Fusiliers, lost his life, while Privates Michael, Reynolds, and Thomas Grigley, 21st Lancers, were severely wounded. Corporal Doyle's father, himself an ex-soldier, has received the following letter from the Commander-in-Chief:—

"War Office, London, 16—9—98. Dear Doyle,—I have just read of the death of Corporal Doyle, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, in the papers. His loss will, I know be a sad blow to his old and gallant father, but I hope these few lines may assure you of my heartfelt sympathy in this trying moment. That God in His infinite mercy may assuage your grief is the prayer of, yours faithfully.—Wolseley."

A letter also received by Mr. Doyle from Captain Eager with the forces at the front announces that Corporal Doyle was buried in a little cemetery in the desert, his interment being attended with full military honours.

Mr. Doyle, for whom deep sympathy is felt by his fellow-townsmen, is a remarkable old warrior. He served with distinction through the Indian Mutiny, in the regiment to which his son subsequently belonged, and on one occasion saved the life of Lord Wolseley who does not seem to forget the incident. When ensign Wolseley was wounded in the fighting around Cownpore he was very nearly left for dead on the field of battle. But Mr. Doyle, then corporal of the 5th Fusiliers found the young ensign, and had the satisfaction of handing him over to the ambulance corps.

THE STORY OF THE UGANDA MUTINY.

Mr. BURKELY'S REPORT.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper was issued on Sept. 21 containing the report of Mr. Ernest J. L. Berkeley Her Majesty's Commissioner in Uganda, on the recent mutiny of the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate Major Macdonald, R.E., entrusted last year by Lord Salisbbury with the command of an expedition to explore certain territories within the British sphere of influence in East Africa, was to have an escort of Sudanese soldiers. Being aware that these men generally take some part of their families—a wife or a boy—to help carry their baggage, Major Macdonald called up the officers and non-commissioned officers and explained that they must not exceed what he was informed was the ordinary allowance on active service—viz., one woman or one boy or follower per man. He undertook to ration these followers also. The men at first appeared satisfied, but afterwards said that as they were going into a strange country, where there might be fighting, they would prefere to leave all their women and children at a station until such time as the expedition should reach a point where a fortified post might be constructed and the country settled, and then send for them to rejoin them under an escort. Major Macdonald agreed to this, but Mr. Berkeley says there has since been found good reason to believe that the native officers and non-commissioned officers distorted the messages, and gave the men to understand that the women and children were being ordered back by their leader. Subsequently deputations waited on Major Macdonald with regard to certain grievances they had. Those which were connected with the expedition he remedied, but said he had nothing to do with matters between the troops and the Administration. The men then asked that the expedition might wait until their families had rejoined them, but the Commanding Officer replied that he could not consent to that, as it would mean a delay of six weeks at least, and he reminded them that the day before they had sent back their families in accordance with the arrangements made. The expedition started on Sept. 21, but on the next day a number of men deserted, and a large party bolted into the bush. On Sept. 24 there were over a hundred mutineers encamped near the Eldoma Ravine. Messengers were sent towards Uganda, and unavailing efforts were made by Mr. Jackson, the Acting Commissioner, to induce the men to return to their duty. Mr. Jackson and Major Macdonald, on the morning of Sept. 26 decided to lose no time in endeavouring to get between the mutineers and the Nile. On Oct. 9 the mutineers were found on the right bank of the Nxoia and Mr. Jackson once more endeavoured to bring about a peaceful solution, but without success. Later on, real proofs of the temper of the mutineers were discovered in the traces of the plundering and killing of the natives which were seen wherever the British officers passed. On the night of Oct. 16 the Sudanese garrison at Luba's treacherously made prisoners of Major Truston, Mr. N. Wilson, and Mr. Scott. The mutineers, now numbering fully five hundred of the regular soldiers, and about one hundred pensioners and dischared soldiers, who formed a colony at Luba's, held possession of the fort, with a large supply of ammunition, a Maxim, and the steam-launch. Some two hundred Waganda Mohamedans from Usoga also joined them. Major Macdonald and Mr. Jackson, hearing of these events, pushed on. The mutineers advanced towards them, and though Major Macdonald tried to have a conversation with Suliman Effendi she led his men straight for the British camp. On the front and left an almost simultaneous attack was made, and Major Macdonald having given the order to fire, the action of that day began, at about 6 a.m., which, after five hours' hard fighting, resulted in the repulse and defeat of the mutineers. Mr. Jackson was very dangerously wounded, and Lieutenant Feilding was killed. Mr. Berkeley gives the following details of the captivity and death of the British officers who had been taken prisoners:—

From all the information I have been able to collect, and which may, I think, be taken as reliable, it appears that the three prisoners, though secured by a chain fastened by means of a collar round the neck of each, and scantily supplied with food, and that only through the good will of some of their guards, were not stripped, struck, or otherwise ill-treated during the time of their captivity. The details of their unhappy death are as follows;—Immediately that Bilal Effendi got back to the fort after the defeat of the mutineers, he ordered the guard to bring out the Europeans for execution. There is evidence that he had heard on his way back from the fight that the men were talking of tying up their native officers, liberating the European prisoners, and surrendering, and it has since been ascertained that very barbarous measures were later adopted by the native officers to maintain their authority over their men whenever any disposition to surrender showed itself. The guard, however, demurred, saying that such a thing could only be done after the other officers and men had been consulted. Bilal thereupon called upon Mabruk Effendi and Rehan Effendi, and the three together had the prisoners brought out, and taken outside the fort on the lake side. Here Bilal inform them that they were going to be shot. Major Thruston is said to have replied: "If you are going to shoot me, do so at once, but I warn you that many of my countrymen will come up, and that if you do this thing you will all have reason to regret it." While these words were being uttered Bilal Effendi interrupted the Major by the calling out for a rifle, and then with his own hands shot Major Truston and Mr. Wilson. The former was shot through the head, and the letter through the heart, both falling dead at once. Mr. Scott made a desperate effort to escape, and, though accounts vary as to precise details, he cannot have gone far, for he was shot dead through the back of the head by Rehan Effendi. The remains of the three murdered officers, which had been collected in a basket, and sunk in the lake, have since, I am gland to say, been recovered, and brought to Kampala, where they will be burieh with every honour.

The subsequent steps taken for suppressing the mutiny, in which valuable assistance was rendered by the various Missionary Societies, are given in detail. In conclusion, Mr. Berkeley says:—

Entrusted by your lordship with a special and important mission, Major Macdonald entered this Protectorate to find himself at once confronted with difficulties that he had had no share in creating, and which crippled the progress of his own work. His anxiety on this point was very shortly coupled with the great responsibility attending military operations, on the result of which hung the most serious issues. That these were, notwithstanding all their complications, conducted to a successful end is already well known to your lordship. And I consider it only just to draw attention to the fact that the anxieties which bore upon him, both as regards the operations themselves and the prosecution of his own mission, when these should be finished, were not in any way lightened by the knowledge, which he soon gained, that he was credited in various quarters at home with having been himself the original cause of the mutiny that had interrupted his own work. And to Major Macdonald has been so frequently attributed blame in public print, whenever the absence of details made any point obscure at home, that I think it is only fair to ask that it may be remembered that much of the information which has since found, and is finding, its way home was not available at the time when events were reported in their first bare outlines.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on August 10, sent the following letter to Mr. Berkeley:—

Sir,—I have received your despatch dated Kampala, the 16th of May, containing the report which you were instructed to make on the recent mutiny of Sudanese troops in the Uganda Protectorate. I desire to take the earliest opportunity of expressing to you my thanks for this very clear account of all the circumstances connected with the mutiny, and of requesting you to state to the officers of the Protectorate the gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have seen how, in circumstances of very great and exceptional difficulty, the officials of the Uganda Administration have displayed so much fortitude, courage, and discretion, and have so maintained the best traditions of their countrymen. Your report and this despatch will be laid before Parliament.—I am, &c., (Signed) Salisbury.

Mr. Balfour addressed two despatches to Mr. Berkeley, in the first of which he acknowledges the loyalty with which the Waganda Chiefs supported the Administration, and directs that they should be informed publicly of "the grateful sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the support afforded by them to Her Majesty's civil and military servants in the Protectorate"; and in the second asking the Commissioner to make known to the representatives of the Missionary Societies in the Protectorate the Goverement's recognition of their valuable services.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPT. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F J Branthwaite, B; Mr C E Hoonahan, B; Mr J H C Kelly, B; Mr J McCann, B; Mr W A Willock, M C S; Mr E W Middlemast, M; Mr J D Rees, C I E, Bo C S; Lt-Col W A C Roe; Major H Eardley Wilmot; Major A Poingdestre; Capt C H L Palk; Lieut C S Hickman.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C R Mariudin, B C S, 8 mos; Mr L Hare, BCS, 11½ mos; Mr W F Grahame, B C S, to Dec 4 '98; Mr W C Renouf, B C S, 4 mos; Mr P P Dease, B, 10 mos; Mr A C Crampton, B 2 mos; Mr J S S Hubbard, B, 4 mos; Mr J H Gilliland, B, 6 mos; Mr A L Hough, B, 3 mos; Mr St Q Byrne, B, 4½ mos; Mr F T Bagshawe, M, 9 mos; Brig-Gen C F Young, C B, 2 days; Major-Gen M H Nicolson, C B, 2 days; Lt-Col R Cobb, M D, I M S, 3 mos; Major E W S Fryer, 14 days; Major L H Vidal, 2 mos; Capt W E Wimble, 2 mos; Capt R J G Elkington, 2 mos; Lieut E P R Beaman, 2 mos; Lieut H Ross, 14 days; Lieut R de S Dudgeon, 4 mos; Lieut H H Harington, 6 days; Lieut F L Wood, 6 mos; Lieut T S Cox, 3 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E A Moore, BCS; Mr T Millar, BCS; Mr C A Wilkins, BCS; Mr R C H Moss-King, BCS; Mr R K Moseley, B; Mr W N Porter, B; Mr J M Wadsworth, B; Mr G J Perram, B; Mr H Marsh, B; Mr S Cooke, Bo; Mr H Kennedy, Bo; Comdr G Pointon, RIM; Comdr C W Hewett; Col C A Maunsell; Col A W D Campbell, IMS; Lt-Col L L Fenton; Lt-Col W J B Bird; Major W A Broome; Capt C E Wood; Capt G W S Fryer; Capt P R T Gurdon; Capt A G Hendley IMS; Capt J K Close, IMS; Lieut T C Watson, VC; Lieut A C Ralph; Lieut C W Singer; Lieut R H B Anderson; Lieut H G P Beville; Lieut W P Jackson; Lieut S M Rice; Lieut F C Tregear; Sub Condr A E Browne.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 20.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major H. H. R. Heath. To be Captains.—Lieuts. A. C. S. Clarke and D. H. Cameron. To be Lieutenants.—Sec. Lieuts. G. P. O. Carnegy and C. L. Norman.

Indian Medical Service.—To be Surgeon-Colonel.—Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. E. Johnson, M. D., Madras Establishment.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Madras Establishment: To be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain.—Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, J. T. Dodd. To be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon Lieutenant.—First Class Assistant Surgeon C. G. Roberts.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned offices:

Indian Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. B. M. Allen, Major H. Elston.

Bengal Infantry.—Major-Gen. R. Eardley-Wilmot, C.B.

Indian Medical Service.—Bengal Establishment.—Surg.-Col. Sir G. Thomson, K.C.B., Lt.-Col. J. O'Brien, M.D., Surg.-Lt.-Col. K. P. Gupta. Bombay Establishment—Major A F Ferguson.

Indian Army Departments.—Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.—P. Kilcoin, Madras Barrack Department.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Capt. F. A. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, to be a Station Staff officer, first class, vice, Capt. E. M. Norie, appointed a Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch; Major C. P. Campbell, I.S.C., to be A D C to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, vice Capt. R E Grimpston, vacated.

Erratum.—The date of promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. H. M. Temple, I. S. C., is June 8, 1898, and not as stated in the London Gazette of Aug. 5, 1898.—"London Gazette."

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL MILES has announced that 50,000 troops are to form the permanent garrison of Cuba, 20,000 that of the Philippines, 14,000 that of Puerto Rico, and 4000 that of Honolulu. The battleships Oregon and Iowa are to arrive at Manila early in January. Admiral Dewey, on their arrival, will have a force in Asiatic waters second only to that of Great Britain. About 5000 troops are to be despatched immediately to Manila. It is not concealed in Washington that these reinforcements are intended to back up the American demands if Spain fails to accept them in Paris, and also to keep a check on German or other movements in the Philippines. It is suggested, however, that the despatch of the reinforcements may be construed as a violation of the armistice.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

The five Spanish plenipotentiaries who will meet the five United States commissioners at the conference in Paris for the conclusion of the treaty of peace will leave Madrid on Sept. 25. They will discuss minutely the United States propositions and strenuously defend the retention of the Philipines. The American commissioners left New York on Sept. 17 for Paris. The impression prevails in New York that no matter what form the United States demands may assume in their entirety, they will include Spain's immediate withdrawal from the Island of Luzon, and all the islands of the Archipelago The Administration further consider (so it is stated) that questions concerning the disposition which the United States may make of the Philippines, are matters to be decided by the Udited States without the aid of suggestions or consent from Spain.

AGUINALDO THE MAGNIFICENT

Aguinaldo took the chair of the Philippine National Assembly on Sept. 15 attired in evening dress, and exhorted the Assembly to "follow the noblest principles." To a Reuter's representative he said he knew nothing about the autonomous system of British Colonies and protectorates or the American State system; he had never heard of them, and could not understand them, or anything short of absolute independence. He knew nothing of political economy or of any form of Government. He had heard of Australia, but wanted to know if it was an American colony; he had never seen an army, but knew the Filipinos could thrash any that might possibly exist anywhere; and he did not believe the Americans wanted anything in his part of the world. Personally he meant to have a navy and a policy some day. It is stated that a brass band struck up as he was discussing what would happen if the Americans refused to withdraw.

The annexationists in the insurgent Assembly are in a majority of seven to one, but discussion as to the future of the islands is still proceeding.

The Archbishop of the Philippines, in an interview with Reuter's representative, expressed the hope that the islands would not remain Spanish. He thought independence would only result in incessant internal strife and held that the only hope for the islands lay in the immediate intervention of a strong Western Power.

A telegram from Washington to the *New York Times* hints that the majority of the Cabinet and the Peace Commissioners are in favour of the annexation of the whole of the Philippines, and this policy is strongly advocated in more than one of the leading journals.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

The Spaniards propose to complete the evacuation of Cuba by the end of February next.

Of 1,000 Spanish soldiers returning from Cuba on the St. Ignacio, 123 died during the voyage. This mortality is attributed by the Spanish to the inhumanity of the American authorities in compelling the Spanish troops to embark for home in order to leave the hospital clear for the American sick.

THE NEW REIGN IN HOLLAND.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S FIRST SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

QUEEN WILHELMINA, accompanied by the Queen Mother, on Sept. 20, for the first time, opened the States-General of the Netherlands.

In the Speech from the Throne Her Majesty referred in the first place to the innumerable proofs of patriotism and attachment to the dynasty which had been manifested since her accession, and the recollection of which would never be effaced from her memory. The condition of the country and its people was satisfactory in several respects. The Queen proceeded to say that her relations with foreign Powers continued very friendly. She had received with peculiar sympathy the proposal of the Tsar for the holding of a conference relative to the limitation of armaments. The results attained in Achin justified confidence in the progressive improvement in the state of affairs there. Her Majesty paid a tribute to the good conduct, the perseverance, and the heroism of the army and fleet. The Legislature would be called upon to solve problems of great social importance. Bills would be presented for the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes and for preventing excessive hours of work for adults in factories and workships. The Speech further announced measures for dealing with the abuse of alcohol, the construction of secondary railways, the abolition of tolls, the reorganisation of the finances and government of the Dutch Indies, and a modification in the government system of Surinam and Curacoa. In conclusion, the Queen announced that the revision of the tariff duties was almost completed.

The *Times* is informed on good authority that the declaration made by the Queen of Holland to her people on the occasion of her enthronement was written entirely by Her Majesty, and underwent subsequently no modification whatever.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 9 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·842	SSE	1	98·1	62.7	59	...	13·70	—3·36
Sirsa	29·849	SE	7	102·8	61.8	36	...	6·40	—0·06
Delhi	29·853	SE	2	97·2	66·4	56	...	13·28	—12·95
Agra	29·847	SE	3	100·0	70·9	51	...	21·82	—3·23
Cawnpore	29·881	Calm	1	94·8	69·0	77	...	40·18	...
Allahabad	29·852	ESE	3	91·6	73·3	77	...	51·79	+15·56
Jhansi	29·858	SW	3	97·1	69·3	46	...	34·33	—2·95
Jacobabad	29·805	Calm	1	107·1	59·0	73	...	2·90	+0·13
Karachi	29·834	W	8	88·9	70·5	57	...	2·81	—3·27
Jeypore	29·855	NNW	2	101·1	65·9	40	...	17·08	—9·46
Ajmere	29·890	Calm	2	98·9	61.7	53	...	11·98	—7·87
Deesa	29·840	SE	4	104·9	68·5	46	...	15·57	—10·08
Ahmedabad	29·858	S	1	99·7	74·6	54	...	36·90	...
Bhuj	29·849	Calm	4	102·3	73·9	55	...	13·20	—0·88
Rajkot	29·839	N	7	100·6	70·8	51	...	15·35	—12·21
Ghadechi	29·840	NW	6	98·6	74·8	47	...	30·27	...
Veraval	29·822	NNE	7	95·1	74·3	54	...	15·35	...
Neemuch	29·877	Calm	4	97·8	65·2	48	...	27·88	—2·33
Indore	29·878	Calm	1	93·2	65·1	62	...	39·31	+6·89
Saugor	29·879	SSE	4	90·8	73·1	44	...	60·97	+15·90
Jubulpore	29·889	Calm	1	87·9	62·3	74	...	65·07	+10·54
Hoshangabad	29·902	ENE	1	92·1	67·2	67	...	59·20	+6·29
Khandwa	29·888	SE	3	94·2	66·1	89	...	26·21	—4·26
Raipur	29·855	Calm	3	91.4	68·7	72	...	39·75	—7·36
Nagpur	29·877	Calm	2	94·2	66.1	54	...	49·01	+4·43
Amraoti	29·874	ENE	4	94·2	68·8	47	...	29·68	—11·50
Akola	29·861	ESE	3	91·0	64·8	53	...	29·10	—12·23
Buldana	29·823	Calm	1	90·7	73·5	64	...	30·70	—14·69
Malegaon	29·861	Calm	5	95·4	66·3	60	...	14·91	—6·95
Bombay	29·825	E	6	90·6	80·2	87	...	73·61	+2·71
Poona	29·857	E	5	92·0	70·9	61	0·31	24·50	+2·56
Ahmednagar	29·865	NW	4	88·8	69·4	69	...	15·32	...
Aurangabad	29·861	Calm	2	95·9	65·2	68	...	21·61	...
Sholapur	29·867	SE	9	92·2	74·0	62	...	33·42	+6·99
Kalnagiri	29·818	Calm	1	97·9	77·8	85	0·03	115·89	+9·33
Belgaum	29·830	Calm	7	84·2	67·8	84	0·23	41·97	+3·35
Goa	29·832	SE	5	88·0	75·4	91	0·17	99·74	...
Karwar	29·818	Calm	3	85·7	75·0	90	1·31	123·00	+11·54
Mangalore	29·823	Calm	2	88·8	74·9	82	..	105·56	+1·55
Calicut	29·811	ESE	6	85·7	74·5	87	..	97·26	+2·69
Cochin	29·847	ESE	F	87·5	72·7	89	1·91	82·62	+7·57
Bangalore	29·857	SW	5	84·8	66·3	90	...	19·07	—2·32
Secunderabad	29·834	ENE	3	89·6	71·5	65	0·15	26·02	—0·69
Masulipatam	29·808	NNE	3	92·6	78·1	81	..	29·42	+4·12
Bellary	29·818	Calm	4	91·2	73·2	57	...	9·17	—2·92
Cuddapah	29·805	NE	L	93.2	77·9	58	...	13·95	—3·67
Madras	29·835	NW	5	91·0	74·4	98	0·51	21·78	+4·72
Colombo, Ceylon	29·838	E	1	85.4	71·1	78	...	8·18	—2·23
Trichinopoly	29·817	WSW	5	95·0	75·4	80	0·31	8·35	—4·87
Negapatam	29·802	SW	7	90.0	74·9	93	...	13·65	+1·40
Colombo	29·850	WSW	9	85·0	75·5	87	...	31·77	+7·70
Aden	29.869	C	8	89·8	78.3	73	...	0·07	—0·35

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·00 (83·21): G T H=0·00 (79·55); St G. H.=0·00 (80·74); C P=0·00 (73·60).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are variable in direction and generally light; the force has been moderate at Sholapur and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Agra, Jacobabad, Surat and Cuddapah, and the minimum from 5° to 6° in excess at Saugor and Sholapur. The highest and lowest temperatures in the shade were 107° and 59° respectively at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency and at Sholapur. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·91") and Khandwa (1·31"), light to moderate showers at Goa, Poona, Secunderabad, Madras and Tricinopoly, and a few drops at Ratnagiri and Belgaum. Pressure is abnormally low in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. The sea is rough at Colombo and, as the wind is increasing there, the weather to the south of Latitude 14° is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local showers are likely on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

Saturday:—The barometer has been nearly steady over Burma and Northern and Central India but has fallen over the Peninsula. Pressure remains highest over Assam and Upper Burma while the low pressure area over the Bay is developing and becoming deeper. Pressure is lower than usual over the south and higher than usual over the north and centre of the Indian region. Winds are cyclonic around the Bay, south-easterly in Northern India and very variable elsewhere. Wind force is higher than usual in Rangoon, Diamond Island, False Point, Gopalpur and Colombo. Mean temperature has fallen over the more central parts of India and changed irregularly elsewhere. Heat is less than usual over the Indus Valley, Central Provinces, South of the Peninsula and Upper Burma, but is generally excessive elsewhere. The days are almost everywhere hotter than usual while the nights are cooler than the normal over the Punjab, Rajputana, North Bombay and central parts of India. A few scattered showers have occurred in Burma, Bengal and the Peninsula. At Minbu, Cochin and Karwar the amount of rain exceeds one inch.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Judgment

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

13201-97—Soonderlal Dewkinandan and another vs Goorprasad Moosadilal and another.

14928-97—Goorprasad Moosadilal and another vs Soonderlal Dewkinandan and another.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

2-98—Bhaishanker—Shivshanker Rameshanker Uttumram | M N Sacklatwalla

22-96—Matubai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonji vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long-Causes.

884-97—Elgelow and G—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Hajee Abu Cassum vs Aga Goolam Hoosein bin A H and another—Payne G and S part heard.

32-97—Ardashir H and D—Dorabjee Cooverjee Doctor vs Dhunbaijee—Janardhan and A

Postponed Long Causes.

For hearing exceptions on the Commissioner's Report

343-91—Crawford B and Co—Madhovdas Premji vs Goswami Shri Girdharji Maharaj—Khunderao and S.

170-95—Khunderao and S—Shri—T Shri G Maharaj vs M Premjee—Crawford B and Co.

573-97—Elgelow and G—Mirza Ali Mahomed Shirazee vs Hajee Abdul Hussain bin Zenulabedin and others—Craigie L and O

5-98—Mathubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Canji Liladhur—Little and Co

544-93—Bhaishanker and K—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmal Dhade vs Mokamchand Rottonchand and others—Wadia and G.

For Further directions on Special Commissioners Report and Costs.

451—In the matter of the Land Acq Act X of 1870 Payne G and S—Dadabhoy Pestonji vs Purmanandas Jivandas—Little & Co

136-85—Little and Co—Purmanandas Joewandas vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee—Payne G and S

At 1 o'clock.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

17-98—Tyabjee D and Co. for a pauper—Ally Mahomed H. Defended new long causes.

226-98—In person—Maganlal Candas vs Raghunath Nagar and others—Wadia and G.

630-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

233-98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mullens vs Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardesir H and D

251-98—In person, a pauper—Krishnarao Keroba vs Bhowani shanker Balcrishna and others—Manaukhlal D and J

290 98—In person—Ahmed Khan Allikhan Subedar vs Bhansali Govinji Ramjee and another—Sorabjee and J and in person

For hearing exceptions on the commissioner report.

500-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Abdool Sattar and others vs Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff and others—J C Cama

For further directions on Commissioner's Report and costs.

165-95—Dahyalay and F—Chunilal Girdardas Gunderia and another vs Sacoobai.

630-96—Dilshit and D—Jacob Mahomed and another vs Sulleman Tyeb and another—In person.

THE German Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has introduced the first donkey cart into the city in the hope of gradually ousting dogs as beasts of burden. Both donkey and cart (says the *Morning Post's* correspondent) have been imported from London, and attract some attention in the streets.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 20.

5th Lancers—Lieut K D Mackenzie resigns his commission

18th Hussars—H T Laming to be Major vice B D Moller promoted

Remount Establishment—Capt C G Mackenzie R A to be a Staff Captain vice Capt H M Ferrar R A who has vacated that appointment

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned officers are placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health:—Capt L R Fisher Rowe Lieut & L Dertinan

Regimental District—Col R Leigh 11th Regimental District, the Devonshire Regt, is placed on retired pay

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt W M L Lee about to be appointed to the Militia retires on retired pay under Article 509 Royal Warrant July 18 1898

Lincolnshire Regt—Capt V G R Johnson retires on retired pay, Sec Lieut H G W Hoskyns, University candidate, from 3rd Bn to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut F W Stringer appointed Adjutant

Suffolk Regt—Lieut H B Rowlands to be Captain vice J R G Hopkins seconded

East Yorkshire—Capt J A Unett to be Adjutant vice Capt B St C Stopford who has vacated that appointment

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut R I B Johnson to be Lieutenant vice C E Willes seconded

Seerwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regt—Lieut M P Phelps to be Captain vice L A M Stopford seconded, Sec Lieut A S Murrey to be Lieutenant vice M P Phelps

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infy)—Lieut D E Payn to be Captain, vice C E Carr, seconded for service in the Sierra Leone Protectorate

Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regt—Lt Col and Brevet Col A A Garstin on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay, Major J G White to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col A A Garstin

Durham Light Infy—Sec Lt L C Soltau-Symons to be Lieut vice J M Davies deceased, Qmr and Hon Capt W J Qualtrough retires retained pay

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, Royal Canadians—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut K E Jopp is antedated to Aug 24, 1898

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lt C A Knapp to be Lieut, vice G A Ferrean transferred to the Indian Staff Corps

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lt Col W H Macnamara M D to be Colonel vice C F Pollock retired

Indian Army—Col G E Weston, Madras Infy is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List

Staff—Capt S Earle, Coldstream Guards to be a Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction, vice Major the Hon A H Henniker-Major, Coldstream Guards, transferred to Headquarters, Lieut A N E Browne, Highland Light Infy, to be A D C to Gen Sir A J Lyon Fremantle, G C M G, C B, Governor and Commander in Chief, Malta

School of Gunnery—Lt Col F B Bunny from Royal Artillery to be a Chief Instructor vice Col R W Rainsford Hannay appointed a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery

Army Ordnance Dept—Capt E F Hobiyn R A to be an Inspector vice Col H de T Phillips R A who has vacated that appointment, Capt H R Adair R A to be an Assistant Inspector vice Major G S Baker, R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Brevet—Lt Col A Howlett I S C to be Colonel

Memorandum—The undermentioned officers retire on retired pay—Lt Col and Brevet Col A J O Pollock half pay, Lt Col C S S Whitehill half pay

Reserve of Officers—Lieut W B S Hickson 1st V B Northamptonshire Regt to be Lieutenant

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Major F F Moore having resigned his appointment in the Volunteers cases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers, Surgn Capt R P MacKenzie M B having resigned his Volunteer appointment cases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers

APPOINTMENT.

Captains—C H Cookran R K McAlpine F R Pelly W B Fisher E A Simons to President additional for study at R N College Greenwich Sept 30, C J Barlow D S O to Jupiter, C H Cross to Galatea, Count F C Metaxa to Alexandra, F O Pike to Champion Sept 25

Commanders—I G Hewett C G May B Curry R H Travers and F W Kennedy to President additional for study at R N College Greenwich Sept 30 M S Batty to Resolution N Sepr 19

Lieutenants—F S Sivewing to Galatea for Coastguard at Hull Sept 20 R G H Blomfield to Resolution N Sept 19. A Deas and L R Oliphant to the Nile temporary, V L Bowring to Sans Pareil temporary, A S Susmann to Thunderer temporary Sept 27, K P F G Grant to Pembroke additional for Endymion N Sept 25, W E Blunt to Pembroke for Chatham Dockyard Reserve Sept 27

Lieutenants R N R—W C McMickan a and C Doucett a to Isis to complete twelve months' training J S Smart a to Fearless for twelve months, training Sept 17.

Sub-Lieutenants—W E Prowse to Raleigh, M R Best to Magnificent, H B Cox to Victory for Hunter, A E Ruxton to Wildfire for Janus Sept 21

Midshipmen—A H Walker A H Norman C E Aglionby and S A G Hill, to Dido Sept 15, D Errington H L W Winch J W Scott A F B Carpenter B R Crooke and R G Hurst to Isis undated

Staff Captains—W S Chambre to be Staff Captain and Deputy Queens Harbourmaster at Sheerness, B E W Gwynne to be Assistant Staff Captain at Portsmouth Dockyard

Engineers—H W Metcalfe to Cæsar additional for Earnest, A T H Stone to Illustrious for Griffon undated, R J Block W H Crichton H W Heyes W H Pratt E Chisman J R Roffey P Wheater and C S Russell to Vernon and Excellent for courses of torpedo and hydraulic instruc Sept 24, H W Harris to Melita undated

Assistant Engineers—W P Sillinco J J Kirwin H J Wickham W R Parnall L M Hobbs P L Edmonds E E Bartlett A W McKinlay S G Musselbrook J C Callan A E Hyne A E Ewart G R Martin W H Micheil J B Nicholson J Hughes and J H C Hearn to be Lent for study at the R N College Greenwhich Sept 20. W J Steil F A Gordon G H Durston and H E Rock to Vernon and Excellent for courses of torpedo and aydraulic instruction Sept 24

Staff Surgeon—J M France to Briton Sept 29

Surgeons—E D J O'Malley to Victory additional and for disposal Sept 16, W E Marshall to Melita additional Sept 25, R J Hautier to Pembroke additional for disposal Sept 20

Naval Instructor—M A Ainslie M A, to Hannibal Sept 15

Assistant Paymaster—H Foden to Phœnix Sept 21

Gunners—S Mallin to Isis for Griffon, M Regau to Pembroke for Mersey, P Williams to Pembroke for Pegasus, J P Compton to Vivid for Belleisle, B Newman a to Dido for Earnest

Boatswains—T M Dermott to Pembroke for Argonaut, I Cowle, to Vulcan for Q D D Sept 14, J H Betts to Pembroke for Comus

Carpenter—C Blofield to Vivid for duty in Bellerophon Sept 14

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—P J Hamilton Civil Practitioner at Portnco Sept 29

Chief Officers—G Southey to Australia for Hove Coastguard and R N R Battery, G Milton to Australia for Chichester Harbour Sept 19

NAVY GAZETTE.

Royal Marine Light Infty—Capt E H P Barker having been found medically unfit for further active service, is placed on Retired List, Aug 6

Sept 10—Lieut R E Wemyss has been promoted to rank of Commander in Her M's Fleet, Aug 31

The undermentioned Sub Lieuts have been promoted to rank of Lieuts in H M's Fleet:—C M G Crichton-Martland, A W Kerr and E H J Grogan, Aug 31

In accordance with provision of H M's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut F F Bone has this day been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander, Inspector of Machinery T W H Ramsay has been placed on Retired List at his own request Sept 13 Staff Comm B E W Gwynne has been promoted to the rank of Staff Capt in H Her Majesty's Fleet. The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—G Hopwood, N H Carter, L J L Hammond G P Leith, G P Wigg-Wither, W G Rigg, C M Dammers, A E Ruxton, F C Fisher, H B Cox,

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The promotion of Lieut R H Morgan to Captain is antedated to Aug 6 1898; Lieut J B Finlaison to be Captain vice Anderson, promoted, Lieut F D Bridge to be Captain, vice David, deceased

Sept 19—In accordance with the provision of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut F S Wheeler has this day been placed on the Retired List, with the rank of Commander

Capt the Hon W G Stopford has been selected as Naval Adviser to the Inspector-General of Fortifications in the place of Capt the Hon S C Colville, C B, appointed to Barflour

THE Queen will, it is expected, return to Windsor from Balmoral on Saturday, Nov. 19. Her Majesty is to stay at the Castle for a month, and is then going to Osborne until the commencement of February. The Queen, will as usual, go abroad for six weeks at the beginning of March, and Her Majesty contemplates another visit to Italy, in which case Florance is to be her headquarters, and she will spend a week at Venice and a week at Milan. King Humbert has offered to place both the Royal Palace in Venice and the chateau of Monza, near Milan at the disposal of the Queen if she goes to Italy.

THE Queen has lent Abergeldie Castle to the Earl and Countess Carrington for the autumn, as the Empress Eugenie (who has usually resided there during her visits to Deeside), is not going to Scotland this year. Abergeldie is a picturesque old-fashioned place on the Dee, between Balmoral and Ballater, which is leased by the Queen from Mr. H. M. Gordon along with extensive shootings and fishings. The castle was the autumn residence of the Duchess of Kent for about ten years and of the Prince and Princess of Wales for some years.

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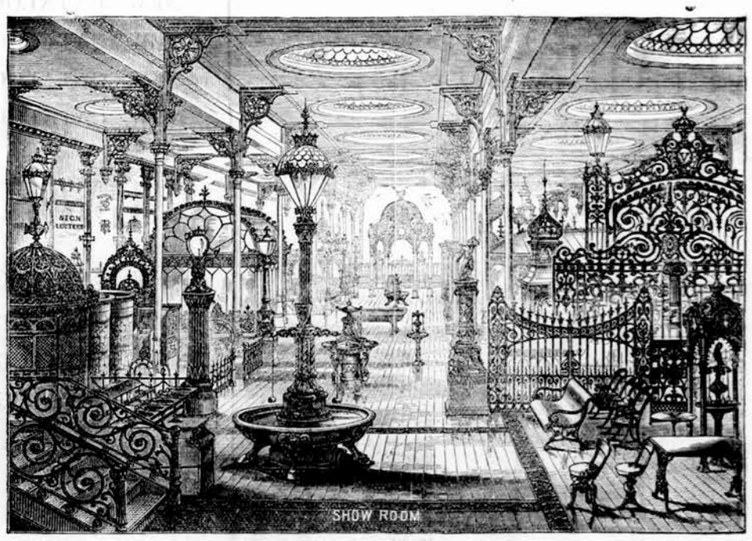
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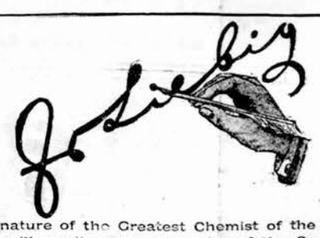
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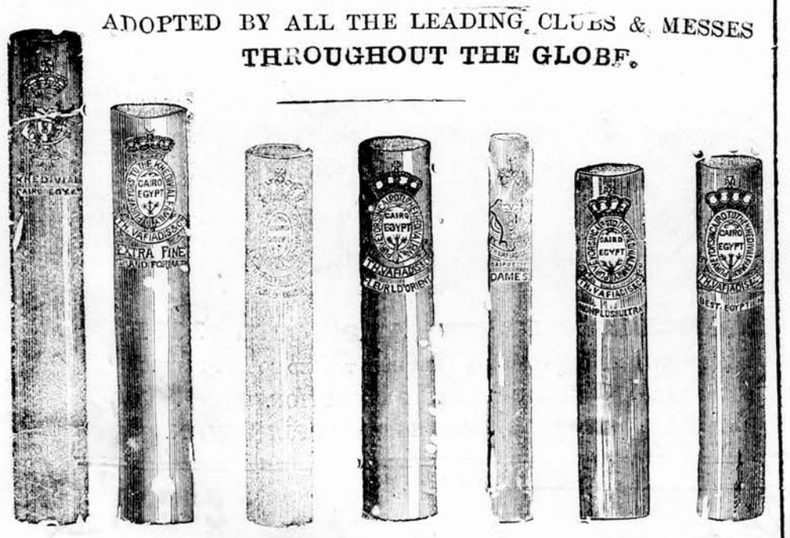
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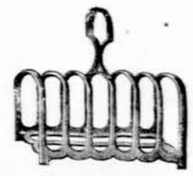
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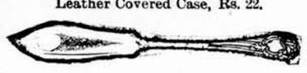
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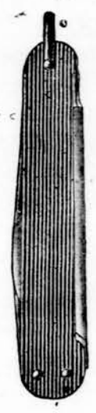
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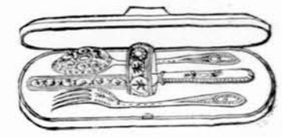
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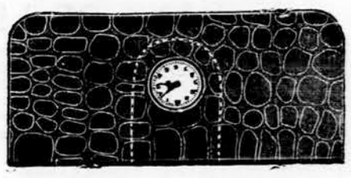
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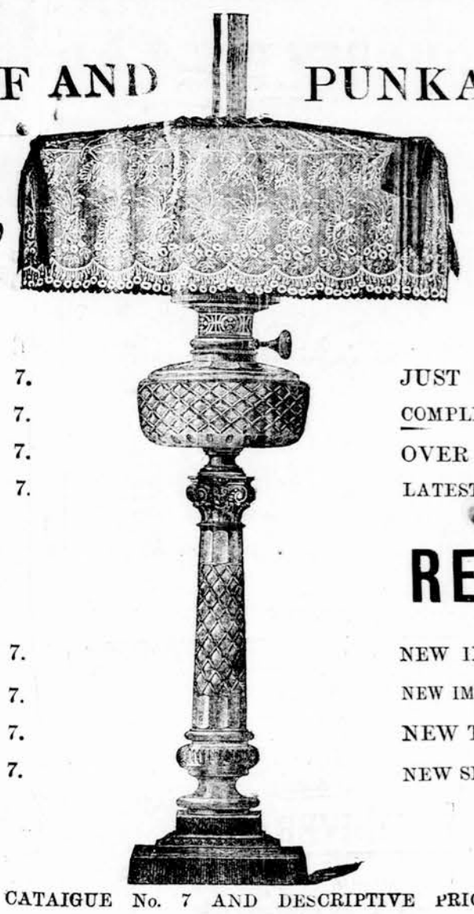
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